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Flurry on Timing of Summit

Moscow Asserts Speculation Is Premature

By Gary Lee... MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, has set aside the last week in October for a possible summit meeting with President Ronald Reagan in the United States...

White House sources said the Reagan administration is now operating on the "working assumption" that a summit meeting will take place in the United States in late November.

In Los Angeles, Mr. Reagan said Friday that he supports "the idea of a summit," but declined to comment on the report about a meeting. The Associated Press reported, "You know that I support the idea of a summit," he said.

In Moscow, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said Friday that it was premature to speculate on dates for a meeting. He said possibilities would be discussed at the U.S.-Soviet talks next month, Reuters reported.

Speaking of a report by The Washington Post, Mr. Gerasimov said: "This report is incorrect."

A statement on Wednesday by Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany has helped clear obstacles to a U.S.-Soviet arms agreement, Soviet officials said Thursday.

Mr. Kohl said that Bonn is willing to scrap the 72 obsolescent Pershing-1A nuclear missiles based in Germany.

Kiosk Waldheim Visits A Nazi Camp

MAUTHAUSEN, Austria (Reuters) — President Kurt Waldheim visited a former Nazi concentration camp on Friday, saying that he had a "sincere need to visit this place of horror." Jewish groups have criticized Mr. Waldheim because he served during World War II in German Army units that were implicated in the deportations of Jews in Greece and reprisals against partisans in Yugoslavia.



John Huston, who made some of Hollywood's finest movies, died on Friday at 81.

GENERAL NEWS ■ Seoul began a crackdown, blocking rallies, rounding up activists and intervening in a worker's funeral. Page 2. ■ In Marbella, Spain, the construction cranes that seem to outnumber tourists are a source of heated debate. Page 5. BUSINESS/FINANCE ■ Japan's jobless rate fell in July to 2.7 percent. Page 7. ■ Family-owned luxury goods makers in France face increasing pressure to sell out. Page 7.

Dow close: Down 35.71 The dollar in New York: DM 2 Yen FF 1.8115 1.6325 141.90 6.0545



Troops loyal to President Corazon C. Aquino as they prepared Friday to dislodge mutineers from the headquarters of the armed forces in Manila. Mrs. Aquino, right, in a televised address in which she called the rebels "traitors."

Troops Put Down a Coup In Manila, but Rebellion Spreads to Second Island



By Keith B. Richburg Washington Post Staff Writer

MANILA — Government troops, firing mortar and dropping bombs from fighter planes, put down a coup attempt against President Corazon C. Aquino in Manila on Friday night, but rebel soldiers appeared to have taken control of the central island of Cebu.

The revolt, which began when rebel troops attacked the presidential palace early Friday, was by far the most serious threat to Mrs. Aquino's fragile government, which took office 18 months ago. While other mutinies involved the largely discredited loyalists of the deposed president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, this one was organized by some of the very same soldiers who launched the revolt that installed Mrs. Aquino in power in February 1986.

Insurrection Is Symptomatic of a Growing Leadership Crisis

By Patrick Smith International Herald Tribune

The mutinous troops, this time, were not loyal to Ferdinand E. Marcos. Nor, it seems, were the rebellion's leaders acting on behalf of Juan Ponce Enrile, President Corazon C. Aquino's former defense minister and a habitual contender for presidential power.

To understand this attempt to dislodge Mrs. Aquino, the Philippine administration need look no further than itself.

No one in Manila seemed surprised to learn that the insurrection's immediate cause did not appear to be personal ambition, but the clearly deteriorating security situation and the government's inability to reverse it.

NEWS ANALYSIS

to be personal ambition, but the clearly deteriorating security situation and the government's inability to reverse it.

justice are coming to recognize that these qualities are simply no longer enough.

"What we need is authority, a sense of direction," a discouraged government economist said privately after a recent presidential press conference.

Few Filipinos, even now, would deny the administration's accomplishments. Attacking the worst excesses of the Marcos years, Mrs. Aquino has restored the constitution, cleaned up the election process and installed the first working Congress since Mr. Marcos declared martial law 15 years ago.

But not many other tasks are being left unattended. 100 many opportunities squandered. On one issue after another, the president has shrunk from using her authority, creating a leadership vacuum

and a palpable air of detachment and unreality around her.

On the crucial question of agrarian reform, for instance, Mrs. Aquino was shocked into action only when security units killed 19 protesting peasants outside the palace in January.

When Congress opened last month, Mrs. Aquino touched off an unnecessary dispute over debt repudiation by complaining publicly about the nation's treatment by foreign banks during a recent round of rescheduling talks.

Even the surge of labor unrest that immediately preceded the coup attempt could have been avoided, many political analysts assert, had the president...

After Mecca, Saudis Seek to Put Iran on Defensive

By Edward Cody Washington Post Staff Writer

JEDDAH — Incensed by last month's violence in Mecca, Saudi Arabia has resolved to confront the Iranian government more directly and is actively seeking to isolate it in the Middle East and the Muslim world.

Iran, unilaterally or as part of an Arab League decision.

"I think our main objective now is to get the Iranians on the run, to put them on the defensive," said a Saudi official.

Iran vows to retaliate against the United States if Iraq attacks its ships. Page 5.

The change in policy, although motivated by the Mecca tragedy on July 31, in which hundreds of Iranian demonstrators and other pilgrims were killed in a clash with Saudi security forces, could also affect the U.S.-Iranian confrontation in the Gulf.

Some sources have suggested that Saudi Arabia is already selling more than its quota agreed on in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries as part of the new drive against Iran.

The Saudi decision to take the diplomatic and propaganda initiative against Tehran has not yet expanded in effect oil policy, potentially the strongest Saudi weapon against Ayatollah Khomeini's government, the source said.

With the ability to produce up to 12 million barrels a day, Saudi Arabia could flood the market and further drive down prices, cutting into the oil revenues that Iran depends on to finance its costly war effort against Iraq.

Industry analysts said output by OPEC countries in August could rise three million barrels a day above the organization's 16.6-million-barrel ceiling, which is designed to maintain an \$18-a-barrel price.

Role in Gulf Legal, Says Nakasone

Agency Staff Writer

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has asserted that deployment of Japanese minesweepers in the Gulf would not violate the constitution, press reports said Friday.

His declaration marks a shift in the official Japanese position. The constitution bars the foreign deployment of any Japanese forces.

"Even if the maritime self-defense forces send minesweepers, that would not amount to foreign deployment because it would not constitute a use of military force," Mr. Nakasone was quoted as having told a member of the Diet on Thursday.

But Mr. Nakasone dismissed the idea of sending other Japanese naval vessels to the Gulf, saying he did not want Japan implicated in an international conflict.

The U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, said earlier this week that Japan might help finance an international minesweeping operation. Iran is suspected of having laid the mines that have damaged a number of oil tankers in the Gulf.

The United States, which will soon have 47 ships and 25,000 men in the Gulf region, has been seeking cooperation from its allies in maintaining open shipping lanes.

Britain and France and have dispatched minesweepers to the region.

Rusk Reveals Ploy Prepared by Kennedy Over Cuba

By Eric Pace New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk has revealed a 25-year secret: During the final days of the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, President John F. Kennedy was prepared to make a concession to Moscow — some call it a ploy — to avoid a war if the Russians refused to pull their forces out of Cuba.

made by U Thant, the secretary-general of the United Nations, proposing the removal of both the Jupiters and the missiles in Cuba.

Mr. Rusk wrote that "Mr. Cordier was to put that statement in the hands of U Thant only after a further signal from us."

"That step was never taken and the statement I furnished to Mr. Cordier has never seen the light of day," Mr. Rusk said.

The step became unnecessary because on Oct. 28, 1962, the Russians began dismantling the missiles, thereby ending the crisis, the source said.

Reached Thursday at his home in Athens, Georgia, where he is convalescing after a stroke, Mr. Rusk, who was secretary of state at the time of the crisis, said he had chosen to disclose the statement because "it seemed to me that it was an appropriate time to complete the record."

He made the disclosure in a letter to the organizer of the conference, James G. Blight, the executive director of the Center for Science and International Affairs of Harvard University.

In his letter, Mr. Rusk said that



Dean Rusk

Enterprising Ranchers Find Riches in Ostriches

By Keith Schneider New York Times Service

RUSH SPRINGS, Oklahoma — The dust on the road in front of Kenneth Roberts' Olie Ostrich Ranch has been as thick as smoke for weeks as sightseers and livestock producers come from around the country to look over some of the most exotic creatures ever to grace an American farm.

raised cattle my whole life. I owned a grocery store in town here for 24 years. But this is the most profitable thing I've ever been involved in. And there's plenty of room for everyone."

As in most stories involving profits in farming, the source of this new wealth can be traced to somebody else's misfortune and a bit of homespun imagination.

Last year, President Ronald Reagan signed the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act, effectively preventing South African ranchers from exporting most of the 50,000 to 90,000 birds that U.S. manufacturers need each year to satisfy the market for ostrich boots, purses and gloves.

Dale Coody, a dairy farmer from Lawton, Oklahoma, 35 miles (56 kilometers) southwest of Rush Springs, was one of the first to recognize the ostrich potential. In the Southwest, ostrich boots cost \$300 a pair. So in 1983 Mr. Coody bought a male and three female ostriches from a monastery in Oklahoma City, which had kept them as pets.

Since then, he has expanded his operation to 50 adults, making him the largest of Oklahoma's 20 ostrich ranchers. He estimated that 100 ranchers are raising the two-toed, swift-footed, flightless birds in at least 30 states.

The goal of Mr. Coody and the other ranchers is to produce a national flock of 30,000 to 100,000 birds, large enough to satisfy the boot and purse makers and rich enough to begin promoting low-fat, low-cholesterol ostrich meat, which Mr. Roberts said tastes like a mix of pork and turkey.

In the meantime, ranchers are making more money than any cattle rancher for miles around by selling ostriches to other commercial farmers and backyard hobbyists from Oregon to Florida and from Canada to Puerto Rico.

"We're 10 to 12 years away from having enough ostriches to supply a processing plant," said Mr. Coody, who is considered the father of the U.S. ostrich industry.

The birds, native to northern and southern Africa, thrive in Oklahoma's hot, dry summers and rugged winters.

"Basically you treat them like stray cats," he said, while scratching the long neck of a magnificent eight-foot (2.4-meter) male named Henry. "All they require is food and water and a half-acre."

Athletes From 165 Nations To Compete in Rome Meet

United Press International

ROME — Four years after the first World Track and Field Championships, almost all of the world's elite athletes have assembled here for the second championships, which begin Saturday. By Friday, 1,700 athletes from 165 countries had arrived in Rome.

Since the 1972 Munich Olympics, the only major international track and field competition not affected by boycotts has been the World Cup, which is sponsored every four years by the International Amateur Athletic Federation, and the first world championships, held in Helsinki in 1983.

The 1976, 1980 and 1984 Olympic Games were all hurt by boycotts, as were last year's Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh, Meets such as the European Championships, the Pan-American Games and the African Championships by definition do not accept competitors from around the world.

Primo Nebiolo, president of the athletic federation, said Friday that competition should be at least as good, and maybe better than in Helsinki four years ago. The participation of the Soviet Union and East Germany is expected to provide a higher standard than at the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles — especially in women's events.

The gold-medal events were to begin Saturday with the men's 10,000 meters and shot put and the women's marathon. Page 13.

South Korean Police Block Rallies and Turn Back Funeral

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — The South Korean government began a sweeping crackdown against its critics Friday, blocking rallies in several cities, rounding up scores of activists and intervening in the funeral of a shipyard worker killed in a labor dispute.

The day's activities, culminating in violent confrontations between the police and several hundred students in a working-class suburb of Seoul, was the government's greatest show of force since the ruling party promised democratic reforms two months ago.

Coming after two months of relative liberalization, the government's new hard line seemed sparked by fears of radical student-labor cooperation in protests. In the past such fears have been used to justify military intervention in the political process.

The day's activities also seemed to mark a failure, at least for now, by dissidents to align themselves with workers who have struck hundreds of companies recently.

A leading dissident organization had called for a general strike and large rallies in several cities to mark the death of the worker, but the police blocked the rallies and the strike did not materialize.

Perhaps the most dramatic event of the day came when 2,000 police turned back a funeral procession from the Daewoo shipyard on Koje Island.

mands for free elections and other moves toward democracy on July 1, more than 2,000 companies have experienced labor disputes.

In the past few days, the government has signaled a harder line, claiming that "impure leftist elements" are to blame for many of the disputes.

"An unflinching stern response to radical forces constitutes the precondition to true democratic development," Prime Minister Kim Chung Yul said. "I really lament that the voice of sedulous, subversive forces is growing."

Dissident groups have said that South Korea's repressive labor laws, which have essentially prohibited strikes and most national labor unions, have forced workers to seek assistance from outside. They also say that most strikes in the past two months have been spontaneous and leaderless, a response to the lifting of pressure after years of enforced low wages.

The labor disputes are expressions of the workers who have been forced to sacrifice themselves in the course of the nation's economic development," said an opposition party spokesman, Kim Tae Ryong. "It is intolerable that the government responsible for the current situation refuses to apologize and

instead threatens to take tough measures against the labor disputes."

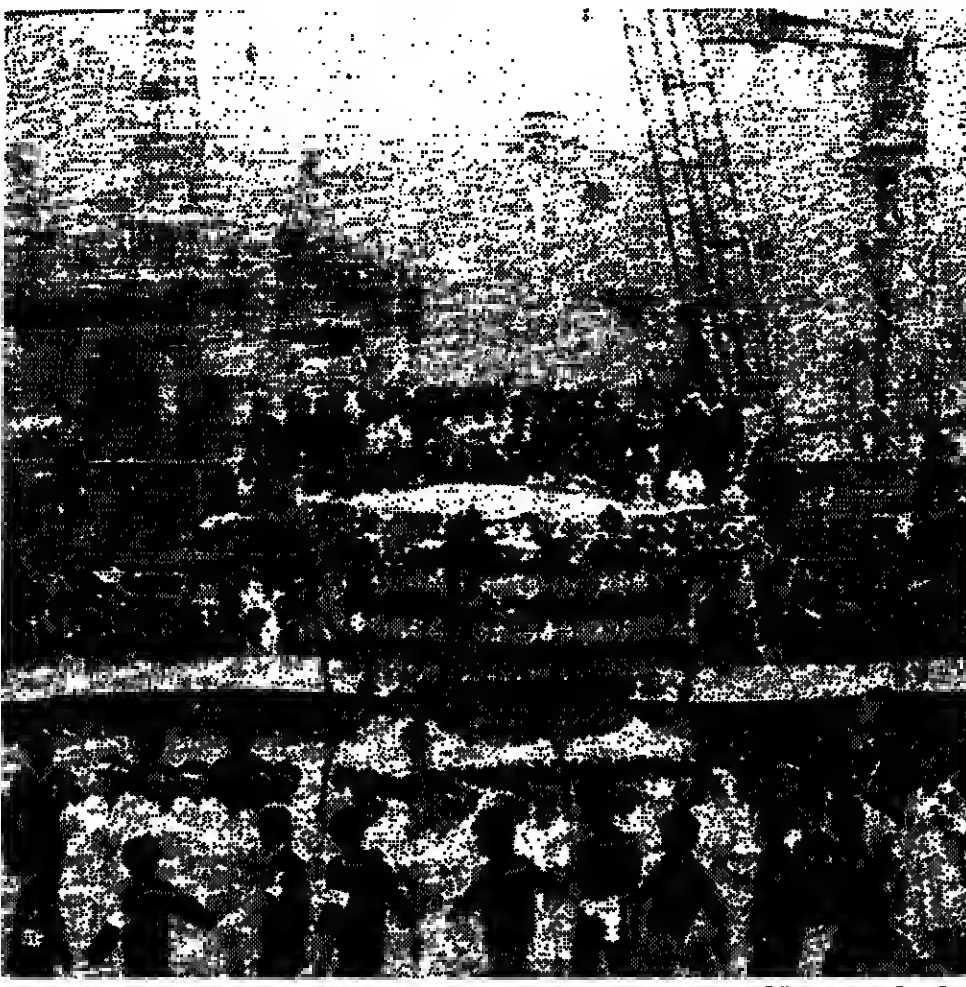
Police authorities said they had taken 74 persons into custody on charges of inciting labor disputes. Many are said to be university graduates who disguised their backgrounds to get factory jobs, a crime under South Korean law.

In addition, the police said 1,618 "left-leaning" students and others were under close investigation.

Earlier this week, the government arrested a key student leader for criticizing the government in interviews with The New York Times, The Financial Times and elsewhere.

About 5,000 police massed at Yongsongpo outside Seoul to prevent a rally Friday night. The National Coalition for a Democratic Constitution, which organized the June rallies that helped bring the promise of change, had called for meetings to honor Mr. Lee.

Only a few hundred students gathered, however, and the large number of police limited them to hit-and-run skirmishes. Students threw rocks and firebombs while the police fired tear gas. At least 140 students were arrested, the police said.



The coffin of a slain South Korean worker being carried Friday into Daewoo shipyard.

WORLD BRIEFS

Thousands Protest for 2d Day in Beirut

BEIRUT (UPI) — Thousands of people noted Friday in West Beirut for the second day, blocking streets with burning tires, smashing store windows and chanting slogans to protest difficult living conditions caused by the decline in value of the Lebanese pound.

Witnesses said the riots started early Friday in the mainly Shia Moslem southern suburbs, led by young men carrying sticks, iron rods and stones. But the unrest soon spread to West Beirut, which is patrolled by Syrian troops.

Protesters blocked the Syrian-controlled road to Beirut International Airport and the nearby Ouzai highway, which connects the capital to southern Lebanon. Shooting automatic rifles into the air, Syrian troops dispersed the crowd on the Ouzai road and reopened it. Demonstrators retained control of the road to the airport for hours.

Pakistan Holds 50 After 32 Die in Riots

KARACHI, Pakistan (Reuters) — The police and soldiers arrested more than 50 political activists Friday, following two days of ethnic riots in southern Pakistan in which at least 32 persons were killed and more than 150 were injured.

Soldiers in trucks fitted with machine-guns patrolled the Faisal district of Karachi, where the violence began Wednesday, and not policemen guarded the main entrances to the market area.

The riots, involving Pathans from northwest Pakistan and neighboring Afghanistan and Muhajir immigrants from India, flared near the Faisal mosque, and spread to other parts of Karachi and the nearby city of Hyderabad. Political sources said at least 200 people were arrested in the two cities.

Elba Convicts' Demand Still Unmet

PORTO AZZURRO, Italy (Reuters) — As six convicted killers held 21 prison staff members hostage on the island of Elba for a fourth day Friday, negotiators said they could not meet the convicts' sole demand, a helicopter in which to escape.

"We are waiting for a sign of good will from the convicts," Magistrate Antonino Costanzo said. "We are doing all we can to avoid a massacre." He said the prisoners, who took the hostages Tuesday, could not leave the island "for technical reasons." He did not elaborate. Local officials, however, said a helicopter was available but there was no one to pilot it.

The 73-year-old mother of the prisoners' leader, a neo-fascist terrorist named Mario Tuti, appealed to her son by television. "I don't really know what to say," she said, "but please be good." An Italian legislator who was born on Elba, Giuseppe Lucchesi, said he and Mayor Maurizio Papi of Porto Azzurro were offering to trade places with two of the captives.

3 Executed in the U.S. for Murder

NEW YORK (AP) — Three convicted murderers were executed Friday in the United States, the first time since the U.S. Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976 that three persons were put to death on the same day.

They brought to 22 the number of inmates executed in the United States this year. The previous high since the 1976 ruling was the 21 put to death in 1984.

Beauford White, 41, who stood guard while six persons were shot to death in a robbery at a suburban Miami home, but did not participate in the killings, was electrocuted in Florida. Earlier, Wayne Eugene Ritter, 33, convicted of killing a pawnbroker, died in Alabama's electric chair, and Pierre Dale Selby, 34, convicted of torturing and murdering three persons during a robbery, was executed by lethal injection in Utah.

For the Record

Angola's president, José Eduardo dos Santos, will make the first official visit to Lisbon by an Angolan leader since that country's independence from Portugal in 1975. The four-day visit will begin Sept. 26. (AP)

A lawyer for the family of Rudolf Hess, Hitler's former deputy, said Friday that he doubted that Hess committed suicide but that he would not reveal the result of an independent autopsy until Hess's son recovered from a stroke. The lawyer, Alfred Södl, said Wolf-Rüdiger Hess was improving in a Munich clinic. (Reuters)

A New York judge has delayed the sentencing of Bernhard H. Goetz until Oct. 7. Mr. Goetz, 39, who shot and wounded four youths who he contended were trying to rob him on a subway, was convicted of criminal possession of a weapon. (UPI)

U.S. authorities have dropped charges against two men who last month briefly operated an illegal, "pirate" radio station broadcasting rock music from a ship off Long Beach, New York. A U.S. attorney said the government had achieved its aim by shutting down the station. (NYT)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Barcelona Controllers Call Off Strike

MADRID (Reuters) — Air traffic controllers at Barcelona have called off a 24-hour strike planned for Saturday, a spokesman for Spain's civil aviation authority said Friday.

The controllers accepted proposals made in a last-minute effort to avert the strike, which threatened chaos on the busiest weekend of the year. It was not immediately clear whether a strike planned for Sept. 5 was also called off.

The 136 controllers said they were owed back pay equivalent to \$80 a month for the past eight years. A 24-hour strike last Saturday caused severe problems at airports in the Balearic Islands and the Costa Brava, as well as several airports in other countries, notably Britain.

Air Service to Link Nepal and Tibet

BEIJING (LAT) — Air service between Katmandu, the capital of Nepal, and Lhasa, the ancient capital of Tibet, will start in mid-September, the Xinhua news agency has reported.

By linking Lhasa with one of the most popular tourist spots in Asia, inauguration of the 50-minute flight will mark the end, at least as far as tourism is concerned, of Tibet's isolation behind the Himalaya Mountains.

The national carriers of China and Nepal — the Civil Aviation Administration of China and Royal Nepal Airlines Corp. — will initially run only charter and non-scheduled service between the two cities, Xinhua said Thursday. Chinese officials have said that Tibet, which was visited by 30,000 tourists last year, is aiming to attract 500,000 visitors annually by the year 2000.

The main Alpine routes linking northern and southern Europe through the Saint Gotthard Tunnel, blocked by floods and landslides since early this week, should be open to single-lane car traffic starting next week and rail travelers starting Sept. 8, Swiss officials said Friday. (Reuters)

Spaniards are getting fed up with mass tourism, according to a radio survey Friday by the Antenna 3 network. It indicated that listeners thought foreign visitors were "poor, noisy and ill-mannered." About 50 million tourists are expected to visit Spain this year, spending an estimated \$15 billion, making it the world's leading tourist nation. (AP)

France May Give Fiji \$10 Million to Build Naval Base

Agence France-Press

SUVA, Fiji — France has offered Fiji about \$10 million to help set up a naval base near Suva, according to a newspaper report here.

The Fiji Sun said Thursday that the offer was made by the French secretary of state for South Pacific issues, Gaston Flosse, during a visit to Suva, a former British possession, last week.

The Sun said sources present at Mr. Flosse's talks had confirmed the offer to provide funds for a naval base at Uduya Point, three miles (five kilometers) from the capital.

The commander of the Fijian Naval Division, David Lane, said Thursday that he would welcome offers of assistance to build a base.

He said Fiji's current base had several drawbacks including insufficient berthing and fuel facilities and inadequate power and fresh water supplies.

CHURCH SERVICES

CENTER OF COPENHAGEN
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking, Sun, 9:00, Wednesday 7:00, 8:30, 10:00. Dr. R.J. Robinson, M.A., Tel. (01) 175726.

PARIS SUBURBS
IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Borelles, Boulogne-Billancourt, English, Spanish, Evangelical, all denominations, S.S. 9:45, Worship 10:45. Other activities, Call Dr. R.C. Thomas, Pastor, (1) 47,49,13,29.

STOCKHOLM
IMMANUEL CHURCH, Kungälvsgatan 8, English, Swedish, Friendly Christian Fellowship, English, Swedish & Korean 11:00, Tel. (08) 151225, 8310001.

ZÜRICH
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH, English speaking, Wednesday 11:00 and 8:00, Saturday 2:00, Tel. (01) 69 55 25. Charles H. Jester, Pastor.

HOLLAND
TWENTY BAPTIST U.S.S. 9:45, Worship 11:00, nursery, warm fellowship, Meals at Wagoner Cultural Center, Kalfstraat 75 in Wagoner, Tel. (0751) 79024.

To place an advertisement in this section please contact: Mr. E. J. HERRWOOD, 181 Ave. Charles-Gaule, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel. 46.37.95.84.

Japanese Agency Urges Military Buildup

By Margaret Shapiro
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japan should immediately bolster its sea-based defense capabilities to counter the continuing threat from a Soviet military buildup in Asia, the Japanese Defense Agency said Friday.

A key to that effort would be procurement of early-warning aircraft, advanced radar systems, air tankers for midair refueling and interceptor fighters, the agency said in its annual white paper on Japanese military preparedness.

A budget request for next year, also released Friday by the agency, included funding for a destroyer equipped with the Aegis radar system, which is supposed to locate, follow and destroy many incoming enemy missiles at the same time.

The budget also would fund a study of the installation on two Ijima of an over-the-horizon radar system, which can detect targets thousands of miles away.

The agency's requests are likely to be controversial, both within Japan and among its Asian neighbors, some of whom openly worry about a resurgence of Japanese militarism.

Over-the-horizon radar, and the suggestion that Japan should consider procuring early-warning aircraft, might be seen in the region as a sign of Japan's desire to become more of a regional power than it has been since World War II.

Other main recommended purchases include 15 conventional F-15 jet fighters, 11 P-3C Orion anti-submarine patrol planes, 12 new SH-60 anti-submarine helicopters and six SSM-1 surface-to-ship missile batteries.

The paper also suggested that Japan consider abandoning limits

set in 1976 on its ground troops, its anti-submarine surface ships and combat aircraft.

The preparedness report echoed one made in August 1986. The Japanese government subsequently breached a decade-old limit that had kept military spending to less than 1 percent of the gross national product. Military spending for this fiscal year is estimated at 1.004 percent of GNP.

The agency asked the government for a 6.2 percent bigger budget next year, a proposed outlay of 3,735 billion yen (\$26.4 billion).

Mine Talks Revived in South Africa

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — The leader of striking black miners met representatives of the biggest mining company in South Africa on Friday for talks on the 19-day stoppage by 330,000 miners.

The National Union of Mineworkers, the giant Anglo American Corp. and the Chamber of Mines, which represents the six largest coal and gold mining companies, declined to comment on the talks.

The meeting was the first since miners voted by a show of hands Wednesday to reject a settlement offer that included increased vacation pay and death benefits, but no wage increases.

Meanwhile, Anglo American Corp. dismissed 12,000 more striking black miners Friday, and another mining concern said a non-striking worker was stabbed and burned to death.

Anglo American Corp. said the latest of those dismissed had ignored ultimatums to return to work at three gold mines.

With the dismissals, Anglo American has dismissed about 37,000 more workers. At least 19,000 more are to be dismissed if they do not return to work by various deadlines from Friday to Monday.

It remains unclear whether the dismissals announced so far in the strike will be permanent. Mining companies and other employers in South Africa have engaged in mass dismissals in labor disputes in the past, only to rehire some or all of the workers later.

However, to the current strike, the mine owners have accompanied dismissals with closures of mine shafts in some cases, raising the possibility that strikers may not be re-employed when the dispute is settled.

The General Union Mining Corp. said a coal miner on his way to work Friday "was murdered by being repeatedly stabbed before being set alight."

"He was one of a small number of employees who, despite severe intimidation, did not participate in the strike" at the Matla coal mine, the company said.

The death brought to seven the number of miners killed in the walkout. The miners union said at least 350 miners have been injured.

The company has said it is hiring short-term replacements, but has declined to release any figures.

Anglo American, which produced more than 39 percent of South Africa gold last year, employs about 180,000 black miners.

Meanwhile, the government of President Pieter W. Botha published new regulations authorizing the government to appoint censors or to close newspapers that publish "subversive propaganda."

The regulations appeared in the Government Gazette in Pretoria. They empower the communications minister to appoint a government censor at any newspaper or to close a newspaper for renewable periods of three months for publishing material he thinks will undermine the security or authority of the state.

South Africa already has 87 permanent laws restricting press freedom and emergency regulations that outlaw publication of widely defined "subversive statements."

The new rules apply to any publication, foreign or local, that, in Mr. Botha's view, promotes revolution, uprisings, civil disobedience, boycotts or "feelings of hostility toward a local authority or security force."

Mr. Botha hinted at the clampdown last week when he told Parliament that some news media "practice subtle propaganda to further a revolutionary climate under the pretext of journalism."

The president did not name specific newspapers, but government sources said he was particularly concerned about the Weekly Mail, the Catholic newspaper New Nation and the local weekly South in Cape Town. (AP, UPI, NYT)

Chad Denies That Libya Recaptured Key Oasis in Disputed Northern Strip

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Libya and Chad reported heavy fighting Friday at the village of Aouzou in northern Chad, with Chad denying a Libyan claim that Tripoli had recaptured the oasis that straddles its border with Libya.

A Libyan Embassy spokesman in Paris reported "intensive Libyan bombing" at Aouzou and other border villages, including Bardai, Wour and Onianga Kabir. French officials also reported a new Libyan offensive but said they doubted that the oasis had been recaptured.

"We expected a heavy Libyan offensive," said a Chadian Embassy spokesman. "The only information we have in Paris indicates an offensive at Aouzou but not its recapture."

A dispatch from the Libyan news agency JANA, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp.,

said the Libyans recaptured Aouzou on Friday.

"After having used up all peaceful efforts," the JANA report said, "orders were given this morning to our courageous armed forces to march on Aouzou village, which has been liberated, and the enemy forces have been decimated and driven away in a battle that has not lasted more than two hours."

Chad routed Libyan troops from Aouzou, an outpost in the northwestern Tibesti mountains, on Aug. 8. The village was the administrative capital of the 42,000-square-mile (110,000-square-kilometer) Aouzou strip, a strategic band of disputed territory on the two countries' border.

Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, claims the strip is part of Libya and annexed it in 1973. President Hissène Habré of Chad says it is Chadian land.

"In any case, we are confident

our forces will chase the enemy out of the whole strip," the Chadian spokesman said. "But, as we have made clear to our friends, we urgently need the military hardware."

Earlier Friday, Mr. Habré said in N'djamena that he was prepared to negotiate with Colonel Gadhafi, but "without any territorial concessions."

"Chad wants peace," he said. "When you want peace, you do what is necessary to bring it about."

"Libya has been committing aggression against us for almost a generation" he continued. "Nevertheless, we are open to all initiatives taken within the framework of, for example, the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations, or in bilateral Franco-Chadian meetings."

"However there are some compromises we are not prepared to make: our territory is our territory, and we will not give away our territory to buy peace." (UPI, APF)

John Huston, 81, U.S. Filmmaker, Dies While Working on Son's Movie

By Peter B. Flint
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John Huston, 81, the Academy Award-winning director and screenwriter who made such films as "The Maltese Falcon," "The Treasure of the Sierra Madre," and "The African Queen," died Friday.

He died in Newport, Rhode Island, where he had gone last month for the filming of "Mr. North," a movie directed by his son, Danny, in which he was to have acted.

His own father was the American stage and movie actor, Walter Huston, who began his career in vaudeville in 1907.

John Huston directed 40 movies over more than four decades and co-adapted and acted in more than 20. He was a flamboyant raconteur, bon vivant, horseman, big-game hunter and grand old maverick.

The best Huston films have lean, fast-paced scripts and vibrant plots and characters. They often deal ironically with vanity, avarice and quests gone awry and with men and women who brave danger in a world where women are often peripheral.

He directed stars with reverence for their images and lucked Hollywood's penchant for happy endings.

Mr. Huston had the boldness to film such novels as Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage" (1951); Herman Melville's "Moby Dick" (1956); Flannery O'Connor's "Wise Blood" (1979); and Malcolm Lowry's "Under the Volcano" (1984). He took uncommon care to preserve the style and values of the authors.

He made a dazzling debut in 1941 with "The Maltese Falcon," which he adapted from the novel by Dashiell Hammett. It is considered by many to be the best detective thriller ever filmed.

"The Treasure of the Sierra Madre" a study of gold and greed from a novel by B. Traven, gained for Mr. Huston the Academy Awards for 1948 as best director

and best writer as well as an Oscar for his father as best supporting actor.

"The African Queen," a rollicking adventure movie based on a novel by C.S. Forester won Humphrey Bogart an Oscar in 1951.

In the 1970s and 80s, despite old age and debilitating heart disease and emphysema, he filmed such works as "Fat City" (1972), about the gritty world of boxers; "The Man Who Would Be King" (1975), based on a Rudyard Kipling story about two British Army rogues who seek, find and lose a great treasure in a remote land; "Wise Blood" (1979), about self-made religion; "Under the Volcano," a drama of a doomed alcoholic; and "Prizzi's Honor" (1985), a black comedy about the Mafia. That movie featured Mr. Huston's elder daughter, Anjelica, who won an Oscar as best supporting actress.

He lived for many years in the West of Ireland where he rode to the hounds and became an Irish citizen. In recent years he lived in Mexico.

Although his emphysema had forced him to rely on an oxygen tank to breathe, Mr. Huston directed "The Dead," an adaptation of the short story by James Joyce this spring.

Mr. Huston was born in Nevada, Missouri, the only child of Walter Huston and the former Reah Gore, a journalist.

At 15, he dropped out of school to be a boxer, becoming a ranking amateur lightweight in California with a broken nose to show for it.

Although his formal education had ended, he continued to read voraciously. He took painting lessons in Los Angeles and in New York, where, at 19, he acted in several plays in little theater.

Then spent two years in Mexico, where he became a cavalry officer and expert horseman. Back to New York, he wrote for H.L. Mencken's American Mercury and was a reporter for The Daily

Graphic, where his mother was also a reporter.

Mr. Huston's father then helped him get writing contracts for early talkies in Hollywood, and his first script credits were for two films, "A House Divided" (1931), and "Law and Order" (1932), starring the elder Mr. Huston, and also the "Murders in the Rue Morgue" (1932).

At 31, he became a writer at Warner Brothers. Over the next four years, he co-adapted such movies as "Rebel" (1935), "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse" (1936), "Juarez," "Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet," "High Sierra" and "Sergeant York."

He served as major in the U.S. Signal Corps from 1942-1945 and made war documentaries, one of which, "Let There Be Light," was suppressed by the army.

Georg Wittig, 61, a former German Molecular Chemist HEIDELBERG, West Germany (AP) — Georg Wittig, 61, a chemist who in 1954 discovered the process of the regular regrouping of atoms in a molecule, died Wednesday.

In 1979, he shared the Nobel Prize in chemistry with an American chemist, Herbert Brown, for discovering Wittig-Synthesis, a process of producing chemical compounds called olefins.

Other deaths:

Thomas D'Alessandro Jr., 84, a three-term mayor of Baltimore, who was known as Tommy to Presidents Roosevelt, Truman and Kennedy, Aug. 23 in Baltimore.

Herbert Aplitzer, 61, a former director general of Austria's defunct iron and steel conglomerate, Wednesday in Amstetten in Lower Austria.

Richard Harris, 59, an author and former staff writer of The New Yorker magazine, Aug. 23 in an apparent suicide, the police said. He fell from the 12th floor of his New York apartment building.

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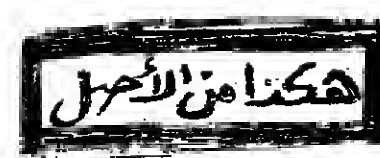
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President And Contras Discuss Aid Proposals

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service
LOS ANGELES — Leaders of the Nicaraguan rebels have asked President Ronald Reagan to seek congressional approval for renewed military and nonlethal aid for the contras. But they asked him to hold any military aid in escrow unless the Nicaraguan government failed to comply with terms of a peace plan now being negotiated.



President Ronald Reagan meeting Thursday in Los Angeles with leaders of the Nicaraguan rebels, whom he assured of continuing U.S. support. From left are Enrique Bermudez, Azucena Ferrey, Mr. Reagan and Adolfo Calero.

Under the rebel leaders' proposal, the nonlethal aid would be disbursed immediately after Sept. 30, when the current authorization to aid the contras, as the rebels are known, expires. Mr. Reagan, however, said he would not even initiate a request for renewed aid before that date.

One contra leader, Alfredo Cesar, said Thursday after the meeting that the aid would be used "for food for the Nicaraguan people, and to help the contras reorganize Nicaraguan society unless dictator Ortega does not comply with the peace plan." He was referring to President Daniel Ortega Saverdra.

Contra leaders said no specific sums of money were discussed. House Speaker James Wright, the White House spokesman, said the Reagan administration viewed the contra leaders' proposal as "a constructive, forthcoming approach that, in general, we can support."

As the meeting began, Mr. Reagan told the rebels he would not request renewed aid before Sept. 30. He added, "We have not decided on the form of our next funding request, but we intend to see that you have adequate funding until a cease-fire is in place and a verifiable process of democratization is under way."

Mr. Cesar said the plan was the contras' own, not the administration's. The rebel leaders, however, have almost never made public a significant proposal that had not been cleared with the administration.

The question of what to do about the contras while the Central American nations negotiate the details of a peace plan has caused the White House considerable trouble since the accord was reached in Guatemala earlier this month.

The White House, caught between a need to seem supportive of the peace process while not appearing to abandon the contras, has made conflicting statements about whether it intends to request new aid.

Under the Guatemala plan, the contras and Sandinist government of Nicaragua are to declare a cease-fire by Nov. 7. Administration officials have said the contras have enough money and weapons in the pipeline to sustain them during the five weeks after the Sept. 30 authorization to fund them expires.

Under the peace plan, the Sandinists would be required to ease a number of restrictions, including those imposed on the press and the Roman Catholic Church.

Poindexter Asks to Retire at Higher Rank

WASHINGTON Post Service
WASHINGTON — Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, the former national security adviser who resigned in the midst of the Iran-contra affair, has said he wants to retire from the navy this fall, according to Pentagon sources.

Admiral Poindexter, 51, has requested that the navy allow him to retire as a vice admiral, the three-star rank he held while serving as national security adviser to President Ronald Reagan from 1985 until his resignation on Nov. 25, 1986, the sources said Thursday.

Profits from Iranian arms sales to the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels to protect the president. Officials said the retirement at the higher rank ultimately would have to be approved by Mr. Reagan and the Senate.

Military officers usually cannot retire at their highest rank unless they have served in that position for at least three years. In some cases, however, the rule has been waived.

FAA Head Urges Senior U.S. Pilots To Step Up 'Vigilance in the Cockpit'

By Clifford D. May
New York Times Service
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The head of the Federal Aviation Administration has urged the country's senior airline pilots to renew their commitment to "vigilance in the cockpit" against disastrous mistakes.

T. Allan McArtor, who became FAA administrator a month ago, addressed more than 200 pilots Thursday at a meeting hastily called in response to rising public misgivings over safety and discipline in the air after a jet crash Aug. 16 in Detroit left 156 persons dead.

Mr. McArtor said he agreed with pilots that the U.S. commercial aviation record was the best in the world, but added: "Is the system as safe as we can make it? No, I don't think it is."

Just as important as the record, he said, is the public's perception of "an erosion of safety."

Mr. McArtor's appeal followed incidents including the Detroit crash of a Northwest Airlines plane, a near-collision involving a Delta Air Lines jet over the Atlantic and the close brush between a private plane and President Ronald Reagan's helicopter.

In the past, he said, attention was focused largely on a pilot's ability to handle emergencies. Now, he said, he is more worried "about the fourth landing of the day, at sunset with clear skies, a routine, no-sweat landing."

"The routine is the enemy," Mr. McArtor said.

Many of the chief pilots he was addressing, who are corporate executives with responsibilities including pilot training, standards and performance, agreed with his call for ways to improve flight-crew safety practices.

The agency has spent only a small percentage of the money required to move ahead in research and training on human performance problems," said Captain Henry Duffy, head of the Air Line Pilots Association.

Three years ago, he said, there was wide agreement between the pilots' union and the FAA on a ship had withdrawn. He said his government had shown firmness on the sovereignty issue, but had responded with "prudence."

In Colombia, though, Mr. Lusinch's speech was widely viewed as hostile, and leaders of the opposition Conservative Party called on the country's foreign minister, Julio Londono Paredes, to boycott a high-level meeting on Central America in Caracas last weekend.

Mr. Londono attended, but used the occasion to explain Colombia's position.

The dispute began in the 1950s when Venezuela asserted its sovereignty over the entire gulf, prompted by speculation that the Lake Maracaibo-area oil fields extended northward.

But Colombia responded that even though the eastern Paraguayan Peninsula and Los Moches islands offshore, are Venezuelan territory, it, too, has a right to some part of the gulf because of its control over most of the Guajira Peninsula to the west.

Since then, Colombia has pressed for delimitation of the maritime border.

Colombia and Venezuela Renew Border Dispute

Colombia and Venezuela Renew Border Dispute

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service
CARACAS — A near-clash of naval vessels in disputed territorial waters in the Gulf of Venezuela earlier this month has provoked a series of angry exchanges between Colombia and Venezuela.

Fears of an armed confrontation have eased as both countries have lifted military alerts. But an intense war of words continues, fed by strong nationalist feelings in the two nations over the 23-year territorial dispute.

The incident began Aug. 9 when a Colombian Navy corvette, the Caldas, entered an area of the gulf that has traditionally been patrolled by Venezuela. For almost a week, the Caldas apparently sought to assert Colombia's claims to sovereignty in the area.

Venezuela responded with a diplomatic protest note and sent an aerial force reinforcement of units, including a squadron of U.S.-made F-16 fighters, to its western frontier as tensions rose.

By the time President Jaime Lusinchi of Venezuela spoke to the nation on television last week, the

test was followed by a computer programming error and two problems that appeared to center on a few of the more than 500 sensors rigged to the test rocket.

"It's disappointing," said U. Edward Garrison, who heads the aerospace division of Morton Thiokol Inc., the manufacturer of the booster rocket. "We were really hoping to get this thing off and we don't like the idea of having to wait."

Greece Lifts 1945 State Of War With Albania

ATHENS — Greece has lifted a technical state of war that has existed with its neighbor Albania since 1945, a government spokesman, Sotir Kostopoulos, said Friday.

The government has decided that the characterization of Albania as an enemy country will cease to exist, he said.

Private Ralph William Myers, 32, the AWOL soldier who flew a small plane into restricted air space near Mr. Reagan's helicopter, has lost half a month's pay, \$365, and been restricted to base for 30 days, United Press International reported from Fort Lewis, Washington.

Private Myers was charged with simple absence without leave, an offense that involves an unauthorized absence of less than 31 days.

A Babushka's Urgent Message

No Longer a Heretic, Soviet Economist Presses for Reforms

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service
CHAUTAUQUA, New York — One of the answers to the question "How has the Soviet Union changed under Gorbachev?" sat in a wicker chair in the Victorian splendor of the Athenaeum hotel here Thursday, apparently unfazed by her new-found celebrity.



Tatiana Zaslavskaya

Five years ago, Tatiana Zaslavskaya was a relatively obscure economist working for an economic research institute in Siberia. Her views on the need for major economic reform in the Soviet Union were considered so radical that they were kept secret from the Soviet people.

Today, judging from the high profile she has assumed at a conference here on U.S.-Soviet relations, Miss Zaslavskaya has become a respected member of the Soviet establishment. She has been spreading the Gorbachev gospel of glasnost, or openness, and perestroika, or restructuring, to a sympathetic American audience at the Chautauque Institute, a kind of intellectual holiday camp in upstate New York.

Her former boss at the Siberian branch of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Abel Aganbegyan, has become the top economic adviser to the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The team of economists that he put together in the distant Siberian city of Novosibirsk has fanned out across the country to occupy important Communist Party positions.

She said there is a tight link between attempts to reform the economy and the introduction of greater democracy and glasnost. She said the widespread apathy of Soviet workers can be overcome only with an honest explanation of why the economy is in such a poor state.

Miss Zaslavskaya's name came to the attention of the West in 1983 after a secret report was made available to Western reporters, in which she called for sweeping reforms of the Soviet Union's command economy.

By the early 1980s, the Soviet economy had deteriorated to the point where Miss Zaslavskaya and her Novosibirsk colleagues felt sure that reforms were inevitable. Their response was to organize a seminar in 1983 attended by 100 like-minded economists and sociologists.

Colonel North's calendar, made public by the committee, does not show that he attended any meeting of cabinet-level officials that day. It does show that he met at 1:30 P.M. with Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, then the national security adviser.

Miss Zaslavskaya's message has been that economic reform is an urgent necessity if the Soviet Union wants to remain a world-class power. But she also noted what she describes as significant "latent opposition" to Mr. Gorbachev in the vast middle-layer of the Soviet bureaucracy.

Colonel North said he had come from a meeting that included Admiral Poindexter and Mr. Meese.

She said there is a possibility that perestroika "will fail, but, if it does, it will mean that our country is giving up the race and is headed toward becoming a second-class power," she said.

Miss Zaslavskaya described Mr. Aganbegyan, 55, as an intellectual mentor who succeeded in putting together a team of progressive economists in Novosibirsk in the middle 1960s. She recalled how bitterly disappointed the group was after the failure of a half-hearted attempt at economic reform by the prime minister at the time, Alexei N. Kosygin.

It will take 10 to 15 years to judge the reforms, she said, adding: "It's like renovating a house. It's very difficult to live in the house at the same time that it is being restored, but you are willing to put up with the inconvenience if you are convinced that you will eventually get the benefits."

If reform fails, "it will mean that our country is giving up the race and is headed toward becoming a second-class power."

— Tatiana Zaslavskaya

four months later. But no attempt was made to remove her as head of the department of social problems at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Organization in Novosibirsk.

Under Mr. Gorbachev, Miss Zaslavskaya has become an important participant in the wide-ranging discussions on the introduction of market mechanisms into the command economy. She said there are frequently heated arguments between reform-minded economists and bureaucrats in the state planning agency, Gosplan.

A major change in direction occurred when the Communist Party's Central Committee decided in principle last month in grant autonomy to individual factories and reduce price subsidies. But Miss Zaslavskaya cautioned that it was necessary to read the fine print of detailed "directives," which have yet to be published in full.

"There are many fine words" in the Central Committee resolution, "about loosening control over enterprises," she said, "but they could all be canceled out by some little point" in the directives.

She said there is a tight link between attempts to reform the economy and the introduction of greater democracy and glasnost. She said the widespread apathy of Soviet workers can be overcome only with an honest explanation of why the economy is in such a poor state.

It will take 10 to 15 years to judge the reforms, she said, adding: "It's like renovating a house. It's very difficult to live in the house at the same time that it is being restored, but you are willing to put up with the inconvenience if you are convinced that you will eventually get the benefits."

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Oil Germany's Wheels

Like clockwork, West Germany's allies call it to spur its economy. Repeating an inapt metaphor from the Carter era, they preach a locomotive role, as if the Federal Republic, with less than a tenth of the industrialized world's GNP and population, could pull its partners out of their morass. The Germans rightly reject this. But the fact remains that West Germany has a role — and isn't playing it.

The world economy suffers from too little growth, extremely divergent external payments positions and persisting differences between inflation rates. If the more stable economies, like West Germany's, began to oil their wheels (a better metaphor), less fortunate neighbors could start working the rust off theirs.

The West German economy is rich but warped. For too many years its growth has depended on exports, not home demand. The rise of the Deutsche mark is slowly ending the export boom, but domestic demand is not growing fast enough to create home-based dynamism. Last May, Economics Minister Martin Bangemann promised other governments to take action, understood to include more expansionary fiscal policy, if growth stayed weak. He was contradicted almost at once by Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg. Now Mr. Bangemann himself has disavowed any intention to move in the promised direction.

Before talking about broken pledges, critics should look at both sides of the problem. No one should want Bonn to reflate at the expense of price stability. The lack of inflation in West Germany is an anchor point for a still inflationary

world. And if it does not cut its budget deficit in the decade or so ahead, it will be in trouble because the present low birth-rate means that government spending has to be financed by a shrinking number of taxpayers. Meanwhile, no responsible forecaster could entirely dismiss official West German claims that the economy is even now emerging from its sluggishness.

But none of this is fully convincing. Inflation has been virtually nil for four years. The last time it took off, in 1979, the reason was not the fiscal boost that the government had just applied but the second big rise in oil prices. The budget deficit is higher than expected this year, but only because stagnation depresses tax receipts. Economic forecasters inside and outside the Federal Republic see far less than the 2 percent growth that Bonn hopes for this year and next.

There must now be a big gap between the actual and the potential levels of demand sustainable over the next year or so. The normal cruising speed for West German growth may be under 3 percent, but throughout the '80s growth has been less than half that, which suggests scope for a catching-up process. Is it really to be believed that the spare resources built up in this decade — with unemployment approaching 9 percent — are unutilizable? There may be a mismatch of skills in the labor market, but until home demand starts to rise faster the risk will be that it becomes greater and eventually unbridgeable. West Germany owes it to itself and the rest of the world to take a new look at its economic prospects.

Speaking of Moscow

President Reagan keeps talking about the complexities of dealing with the Kremlin, and he is getting better at it. His latest effort, in California, drew criticism in some quarters, American and Soviet, for failing to reflect in full the somewhat upbeat mood in U.S.-Soviet relations. But that is precisely why it was a good speech. The current mood, whatever it is, is never a solid foundation on which to build a sensible view of the Soviet Union. A historical dimension is essential, and Mr. Reagan provided it.

"Yalta" gnaws at Ronald Reagan; he harked back to that wartime meeting of Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin in his California speech. But how can Yalta, symbol of the Soviet Union's broken promise of freedom to Eastern Europe, not fail to weigh on any serious person considering how a democratic system and a totalitarian system are to get along?

Mr. Reagan paired allusions to Yalta with appeals for deeper cooperation between the great powers. There is a contradiction here, but a politically and morally unavoidable one, which is at the permanent heart of international life and need not be crudely asserted but should not be prettied up, either. Mr. Reagan's "commitment to public candor about the nature of totalitarian rule" sometimes offends Soviet spokesmen, but no one should suppose that they are delicate blossoms which will wilt at the mere mention of a true word.

The Gorbachev policy of glasnost, the selective opening up of Soviet society, has portended not only a new chapter of life at home for Soviet citizens. It has also become the Kremlin's leading political expert, a commodity that Moscow hopes to exchange for defense and good will. Mr. Reagan called it "interesting," a description that some found insufficiently cordial and enthusiastic. But what he is saying is that Moscow should make its international reputation the old-fashioned way: it should earn it.

In California, for instance, he suggested that the Kremlin publish its military budget, now a deep dark secret. A Soviet official visiting the United States responded by saying that another Soviet official had indicated in a speech at the United Nations this week that the Kremlin was willing to do just that. But the lengthy official Tass account of the speech indicates nothing like that at all. It will be interesting to see when glasnost reaches the Soviet Union's military spending. Meanwhile, Ronald Reagan's query is right on the mark.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Mistake in Seoul

South Korea is already stretched by its efforts to achieve broad-based democracy. The last thing it needs is new clashes with students in Seoul when universities reopen next month. That is what Chun Doo-hwan's government invites with its provocative arrest of six student leaders, among them Woo Sang Ho, a respected moderate.

Mr. Woo has been charged with slandering the state, in part for statements made to The New York Times. For officials to bring such extreme charges shows that they are in danger of losing not only their patience but any appreciation of what democratic discourse is about. Mr. Woo, the elected student body leader at Seoul's Yonsei University, did no more than faithfully reflect the views of his moderate student constituency.

The government deserves respect and applause for remarkable progress in just two months. It was only at the end of June, under the pressure of widespread civil unrest, that Roh Tae Woo, the ruling party's presidential candidate, endorsed all major opposition

party demands for electoral reform. President Chun agreed to the changes and serious negotiations began with the opposition. A draft agreement on constitutional revision is now thought to be only days away.

Other Comment

Loose Change for UNICEF

International travelers return home bearing modest collections of dachniss, pen-nigs, penos, yen, shekels, balboas and whatever other kinds of coin circulate in the countries they visit. This leftover money usually has only slight value. The loose change is almost always put aside and forgotten. Suppose, though, that a way could be found to collect these insignificant amounts of money and pool them to spend on a good cause?

That is the idea that occurred a few years ago to Howard Simons, curator of the Nieman Foundation at Harvard. He began by generalizing from his own experience and assuming that an average visitor leaving a country ends up with about 50 cents' worth of unspent local money. If tourists to Spain, France and the United States alone contributed their leftover change, he calculated, up to \$45 million a year could be collected. If that money could be channeled to, say, UNICEF, efforts to combat illness and premature death could be helped immeasurably.

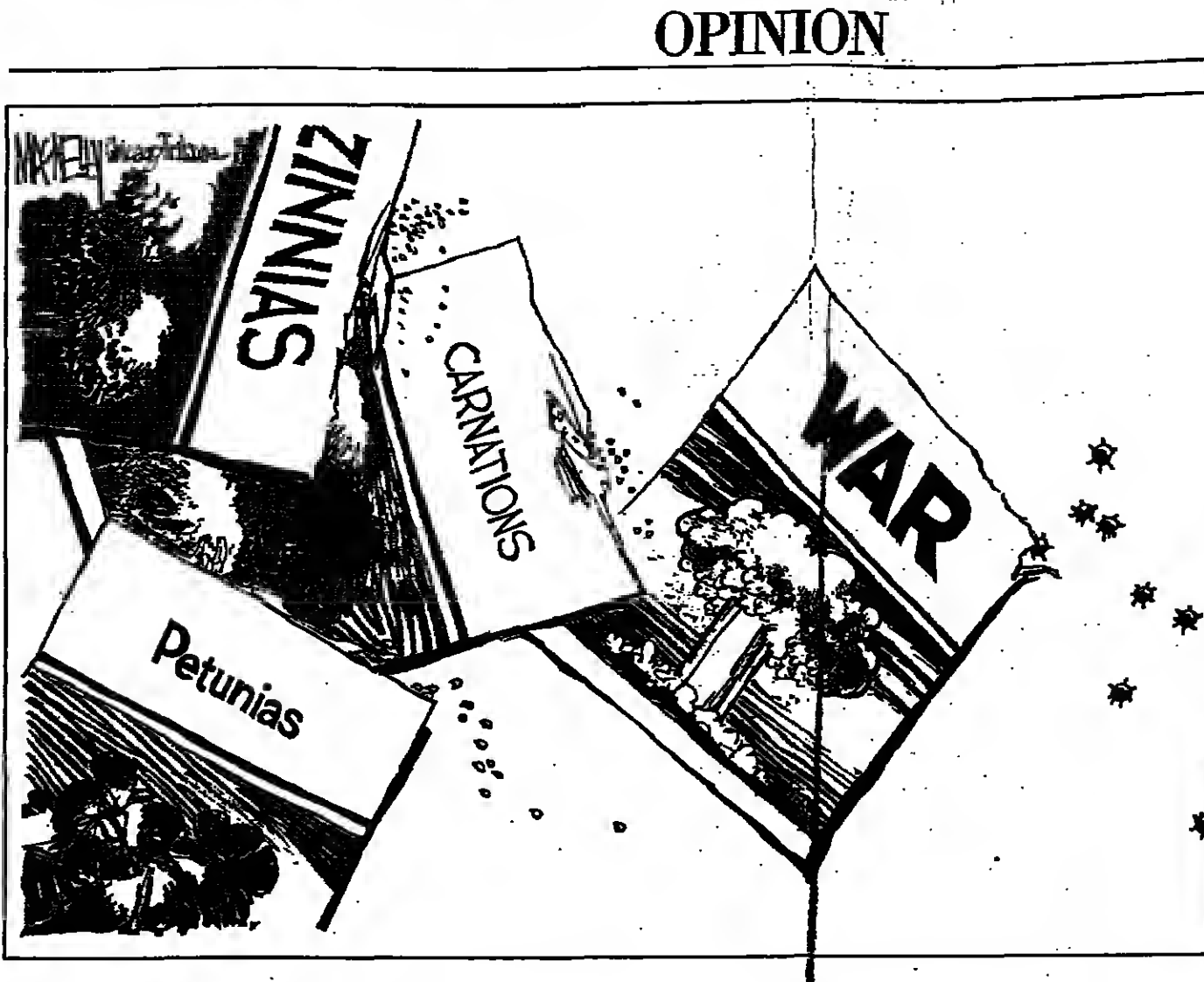
Mr. Simons called his idea "Change for Good," and it is now becoming a reality. Earlier this summer a small airline, Virgin Atlantic, agreed to put collection envelopes for unwanted foreign change on two of its flights between London and the U.S. East Coast. Based on its first-month experience, the airline projects that it can collect \$300,000 a year in throwaway coinage.

That would be a staggering accomplishment. If other air carriers adopted similar efforts, then almost certainly tens of millions of dollars could be raised each year to help save the lives of threatened children. This simple, sensible and low-cost humanitarian effort deserves the fullest cooperation.

—The Los Angeles Times.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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Gorbachev Has NATO in Political Trouble

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON — "While the rhetoric of the East has softened, the Warsaw Pact's military forces are stronger than ever." Those are the words of General John R. Galvin, the new American supreme commander of NATO forces in Europe. They should be given consideration by every government in the alliance and, indeed, by all those in the West who value freedom.

Whatever the outcome of the negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on limitation of nuclear arms and verification of any such agreement, the Russians will remain in a position of overall strength in Europe, taking into account tactical nuclear weapons, combat aircraft and helicopters, tanks, artillery and manpower.

During the last five years the Soviets have added the T-80 tank with reactive armor to their armored forces; introduced new types of attack helicopters and self-propelled artillery; raised the effectiveness of their chemical warfare forces. NATO, although its forces can show some improvement, has done nothing to match Russian progress, and the Soviets maintain their long-standing advantage in numbers of trained and reserve manpower.

The danger to European stability and the future of the NATO alliance lies not only in Soviet aggression in Western Europe—a danger that has kept NATO in existence for 38 years despite a series of crises. There is also the danger seen by General Galvin and by his predecessor, General Bernard W. Rogers, that Soviet diplomatic pressure on individual members of NATO will force such members out of the alliance and into a futile neutrality in which they will be easy prey to communist political or military aggression.

NATO's basic problem is that of convincing parliaments and peoples that money must be spent and young men and women must serve to provide an adequate defense. This problem has grown much worse since the ascent of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and an apparent softening of the Soviet position toward the West.

here and there, but only when the military has publicly displayed such negligence that it could not openly defend itself. But major cuts in the armed forces would seem, to a people that has always almost worshipped size, to invite disaster. Even in a day when a computerized killing machine can do the work of a rifle battalion, the Russian people rejoice in the thought of scores of divisions, thousands upon thousands of tanks and aircraft.

Not since the months immediately after the end of World War II have the wishful thinkers had such a field day. Then they mistread the expansive nature of Soviet communism and the dictatorial regime of Stalin. Today too many are too eager to embrace Mr. Gorbachev and the rest of the Soviet leadership, believing that after 70 years of communism the U.S.S.R. has suddenly changed. Such an attitude is gaining strength in the United States and is already strong in NATO Europe.

The NATO governments face a serious political problem. While that attitude persists, it will be extremely difficult to impose the taxes and to maintain present conscription levels necessary for an effective deterrent force in Western Europe.

There is no discernible solution. A generation ago, whenever optimists detected a change in Soviet policies toward the West, Stalin or one of his successors would take some unilateral action, often of great ferocity, that would alarm the West. Until now, Mr. Gorbachev has avoided such action, although his forces remain in Afghanistan.

One other danger to American and European support for NATO should be mentioned. The Middle East remains not only the most explosive area in the world—a region where at any moment a fierce but, it is hoped, limited war might break out. It diverts men, material and money that might be used more profitably to build up NATO defenses in Western Europe. There is an old military axiom to the effect that you cannot be strong everywhere. It is one America might well heed.

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Not since the months just after the end of World War II have the wishful thinkers had such a field day.

Watch the German and Jewish Numbers in Moscow

By Daniel Dagan

BONN — On a recent trip to Moscow I discovered that Soviet officials, when questioned about problems posed by citizens wanting to leave the country, reacted with the same degree of nervousness and irritation whether the visa applicants were Jews or Germans. The officials played down both issues, implying, at best, that foreign questioners should mind their own business.

Valentin Falin, chief editor of the Novosti news agency and a top adviser to Mikhail Gorbachev, was more articulate than others. "It is a good idea to refrain from politicizing the matter," he told me in his Moscow office. "The numbers are growing in any case. We have no intention of holding back people who don't wish to live among us. However, the matter can only be resolved within the framework of Soviet laws, and without interference from outside powers."

Automatic equating of the situations of the two minorities is certainly out of the question. But the verbal reactions of Kremlin officials point to striking similarities between the plight of Soviet Jews and ethnic Germans who wish to go to the West.

Both belong to minority groups of about 2 million, many of whose members want to leave. And both can count on the solid support of outside organizations that advocate their cause, and — maybe more important — on countries willing to accept them.

At least from the Soviet point of view, German and Jewish applications for exit visas have been closely connected. The numbers of visas granted are parallel. The standards also vary a lot about the status of relations between Moscow and Washington.

In recent months, as the superpowers seem to have moved closer to a major arms control agreement, there has been a remarkable increase in the number of exit visas for ethnic Germans and Jews. In July 1987 alone, 1,583 Germans and 307 Jews were allowed to leave. In all of 1986 only 753 and 914 received exit visas.

The figures during the last decade or so read like a succession of ups and downs in East-West relations.

In 1976, 9,704 ethnic Germans and 14,261 Jews received exit visas from Soviet authorities. In 1979 the numbers were 7,226 and 51,333. Then, after NATO's December 1979 decision to deploy American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe, the Kremlin sharply cut back the number of exit visas. In 1981 only 6,954 ethnic Germans and 2,671 Jews were permitted to leave. In 1982 this was down to 460 and 1,140 exit visas.

The correlation between the two more interestingly is that there was no known joint effort by German and Jewish organizations to pressure Soviet authorities for a more generous treatment of visa applicants.

The plight of Jewish applicants has definitely received much more world attention. Andrei Sakharov, the prominent Soviet dissident, said that many suppressed nationalities, minorities

Some Things Don't Vary in a Century

By Richard Reeves

SAG HARBOR, New York — I have spent the summer here writing on a book in a little office at the John Jay Library. When I overheard on such modern concerns as disarmament and free trade. I would reach for a Corrector.

The Sag Harbor Corrector was published on Saturday mornings from 1822 to 1918 in this old whaling town on the end of Long Island. It had 4,000 residents then — 1,000 more than it has now. The Corrector's motto was "Governed by Principle. Unswayed by Fury. Of May We Err but Aim to Be Just."

It happened that the stack of papers next to my desk was from 1887 — four-page sheets from another time. This month a century ago, The Corrector featured short stories and brief essays on its crumpled front page, along with advertisements for "Ayer's Sarsaparilla" — promising "bright and healthy skin" and "relief for martyrs to headaches" — and random paragraphs under headings such as "Worth Rescued" (For instance, "There are 672 colored preachers in Raleigh, N.C.")

America was ethnically diverse in speech 100 years ago. The paper reported on the schedule of the local "Colored Literary Society" and the near-drowning of "a fish-out-of-Africa" (a Shinnecock Indian) off the Long Wharf on the town's main street. Proceeds from the Aug. 17

show of the Mohawk Minstrel and Variety Troupe were to be used to buy an organ for St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church.

St. Andrew's, the organ, Long Wharf and the Shinnecock reservation are all still here. So are most of the thoughts and currents reported in that summer long ago.

On Aug. 13, 1887, this bit of observation appeared under the headline "They Never Start." "There is a class of people in this country who get up at 5 o'clock in the morning, who never get back to bed until 10 or 11 at night; who work without ceasing the whole of the time. They understand something of every branch of economy and labor. They never revolt, and they cannot organize for their own protection. No essays, or books or poems are written in tribute to their steadfastness. They die in the harness. . . . These are the housekeeping wives of the laboring man."

The "hard" and "objective" news of the day was not all that different, either. Stories chronicled the events of colonialism and eras of anti-modernism — just like superconductors today. In that Aug. 13 issue, The Corrector noted that the Long Island Railroad was planning a tunnel under the East River from Queens

Mediaville? Don't Hold Your Breath

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Here is an end-of-summer thought for you: "The ability to vote on public policy while snuggled under an electric blanket or munching on corn chips does not demean the system. On the contrary, the system can be enhanced and the American tradition honored."

The source of that remarkable thought is Richard S. Hollander, a Baltimore television broadcaster and author of the book "Video Democracy." He foresees, and embraces, a future in which local governments have been abolished. Citizens use two-way communication channels, through cable television linked to computers in their homes, to rule themselves.

In Mediaville — his imaginary, renamed Middletown — the city council was abolished and its "chamber converted to a TV studio" after the entire town had been wired for two-way communication with the "cable TV system." In Mr. Hollander's example, Joe Citrona, a local television baseball and too broke for video gambling, punches the "public and civic affairs" button on his cable television set and finds the director of public works on his screen. On impulse, Joe walks to his computer and messages in a motion to require that all the potholes on Main Street be filled within 30 days. The proposal is put up for debate and quickly brought to a vote. Despite the grumbling of the department head, the watching citizens approve in an instant referendum, 3,567 to 985.

Arguing that the needed technology is available, Mr. Hollander maintains that the concept "is utterly practical and eminently democratic." State and national governments are still needed to deal with complex policy choices, he concedes, but small and medium-sized cities can adopt "direct democracy" and thereby curb official corruption, end public cynicism and gain "better, more efficient local government."

Well, it's a wonderful dream but, as always, there is someone around to wake you to reality. The skeptic in this case is F. Christopher Arterton, dean of the Graduate School of Public Management in New York. His book "Teledemocracy: Can Technology Protect Democracy?" was published last month for the Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies.

He studied 13 local experiments in the use of interactive communications technology (including all the examples cited by Mr. Hollander) and came to a far more cautious conclusion: The new technology can improve citizen access to decision-makers and broaden participation in public policy decisions, but it cannot bypass government to achieve direct democracy.

The experiments, held in various locations from Hawaii and Alaska to Reading, Pennsylvania, were interesting and heartening — electronic town meetings, newspaper-ballot referenda after televised discussions of policy problems, teleconferences of legislative hearings, regional forums on health policy and planning issues. These ventures broadened participation, helped spread information and gave government officials a clearer sense of public attitudes.

But Mr. Arterton finds two big problems with all of them. It takes a lot of work (and cost) to bring decision-making into living rooms or scattered meeting halls through cable television or leased phone lines. The people who pay the costs or make the arrangements naturally want to have a big say in setting the agenda. Net result: What purports to be an exercise in democracy ends by being an operation manipulated by some elite.

The second problem is sparsity. Too many Americans simply do not want to shoulder the daily burdens of making public policy. Reviewing the local experiments, Mr. Arterton says, "I found little support for the notion that citizens have the interest necessary to sustain near universal participation in practice, too few are interested enough in politics to make plebiscites a feasible means of policy-making. . . . Most citizens, probably around two-thirds, will not participate."

Mr. Hollander admits the problem. "The bottom-line question in a direct democracy concerns participation," he says. "Obviously, government cannot be effectively run by a small cadre of dedicated activists. It needs mass popular support. In many countries, citizens participate in public affairs as an embarrassment."

He holds out hope that people do "want to participate in decision-making that affects their lives." But in the mythical Mediaville referendum, he has only 2,552 of the city's 50,000 residents voting. Some participatory democracy? Where were all the others? Probably anguished over their electric blankets or munching corn chips.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: U.S. Intervention
WASHINGTON — President W.H. Taft has ordered the 10th United States Infantry, stationed at Panama, to proceed to Nicaragua. American Marines are being hurried to the South on board the transport Prairie. Allegations of conditions bordering on barbarism have been received by the State Department. The murder of two Americans, while wounded and helpless after the recent massacre, have focused attention on the previous reports of the burning of soldiers, starvation of political prisoners and firing on women, children and other non-combatants by the rebels. Members of the rebel junta have denied these reports. With the arrival of the 10th Infantry and Marines the total American force in Nicaragua will be 3,500. The United States is assured that the landing of the troops has the approval of the Diaz government.

1937: A Look at 1960
WASHINGTON — Inventors will make the United States a strangely different country by 1960, a group of scientists has predicted. In order that Federal government might gear itself to social-economic consequences of the change, they surveyed scientific probabilities during the next 15 to 25 years: Pre-fabricated houses — delivered ready to set up; mechanical cotton picker and "electric eyes" — development of a practical picker probably will force unemployment of one-fourth to three-fourths of tenant farmers; photo-electric cells will be used to eliminate labor in factories and lighten housework; artificial cotton and woolen-like fibers made from cellulose, synthetic rubber, plastics, television and facsimile transmission of newspapers; agriculture — growth of plants by suspension in chemical formulas.



Medicinals I don't Hold Your Breath

Iran Vows Retaliation Against U.S. if Iraqis Attack Tankers in Gulf

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — President Ali Khamenei of Iran said Friday that Iran would strike a blow against the United States if Iraq resumed attacks on Iranian ships in the Gulf, according to Tehran radio.

Mr. Khamenei told a group of worshippers, "Everybody has realized that if America comes to the Persian Gulf and the Iraqi regime resumes attacks on Iranian ships, may America will receive such a blow that it will not be possible to repair it."

The Iranian news agency IRNA quoted Mr. Khamenei as saying that Tehran has no plans to challenge the United States to a war. But he said Iran would retaliate if the U.S. military presence in the Gulf meant that it could not export its oil through the waterway, while Saudi Arabia and Kuwait could.

Iran accuses Kuwait and Saudi Arabia of supporting Iraq in the Gulf war.

IRNA quoted Mr. Khamenei as saying the U.S. decision to provide naval escorts for Kuwait tankers in the Gulf had cast doubts on the military capacity of the United States.

"That is why America was forced to ask the Iraqi regime officially not to attack Iranian ships so long as the American fleet is present in the Persian Gulf," he said.

Iran has said it would not attack shipping unless Iraq resumed

strikes against Iranian ships. Iraq has said it reserved the right to attack shipping until Iran accepted a United Nations Security Council resolution passed on July 20 calling for a cease-fire in the Gulf.

In Bonn, the Iranian deputy foreign minister, Mohammad Jawad Larjani, said his country was willing to take part in "any authentic peace efforts." Mr. Larjani spoke after talks with the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

He would not say if Iran would accept the UN resolution.

In Washington, meanwhile, Pentagon officials said that the aircraft carrier Ranger and six escort ships had arrived in the Arabian Sea. It will relieve the carrier Constellation and its escorts, which have been providing air support for U.S. warships in the Gulf.

The Constellation will not be returning immediately to the United States, the officials said, but they declined to say what its destination would be.

In Kuwait, shipping sources said that two re-flagged Kuwait tankers were waiting Friday outside the Gulf for the navy to escort them through the Strait of Hormuz.

High seas and blowing sand delayed their departure earlier this week but the sources said weather conditions had improved.

(Reuters, UPI)

When the Cranes Go Flying

Debate Swirls Around Construction on Costa del Sol

By Paul Delaney
New York Times Service

MARBELLA, Spain — One block from the main street and a few steps from the beach in this resort city, construction cranes seem to outnumber tourists.

And therein lies a topic of heated debate all along the Costa del Sol. The cranes are symbolic of building that has gone unchecked for decades, the construction of apartments, homes and hotels to shelter an unending stream of tourists and settlers.

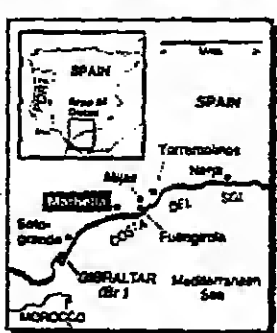
Development has passed the saturation point, many people in the area say.

The unbridled growth has begun to feel as far as eight miles (13 kilometers) from the shoreline, in tiny, pristine towns almost hidden in the mountains.

The surge of money, people and development has changed, perhaps irrevocably, the character of many of these small places, as it has altered Marbella and just about every other coastal hamlet. Fishing and farm villages have been turned into tourist attractions, and ordinary people who used to live simple lives are now aspiring entrepreneurs.

Farmers and fishermen have become construction workers, tour guides and bartenders. Housewives have become chambermaids and waitresses.

Although its harmful aspects were largely ignored for many



years, the phenomenal growth now disturbs many people, including local and national government officials and environmentalists. The national government plans to introduce a bill next month that would prevent landowners from claiming beaches as private property, limit construction, and ban advertising, garbage dumping, destruction of sand reserves, forest clearing and unauthorized road building.

Some towns have begun to restrict building heights and move against developers who start selling land and apartments before acquiring the property or the required permits.

A study of the area by Bechtel Corp. estimates that by 1989 the Costa del Sol will have 14 million to 15 million visitors a year, compared with six million last year.

Tourism is vital to Spain's economy. The industry employs 1.2 million workers and brings in \$1 billion a year, or 9 percent of the gross national product.

Marbella has 80,000 permanent residents but 250,000 during the season. Forty years ago, there were 11,000 residents and no tourists.

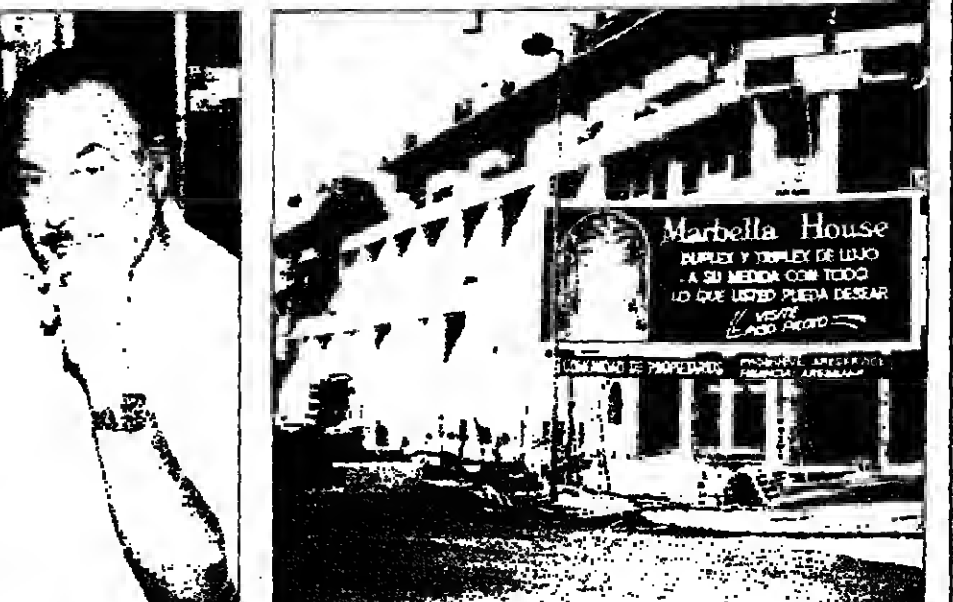
David Baird, a British writer who has lived in Spain for 17 years, attributed the popularity of the coast to the "northern European obsession with the sun and being near the sea."

"It's terrible," he said, "I've watched people's attitudes change significantly. When I first came here, they were warm and friendly. But now they see you and they see money. They see everybody as just another tourist."

Conchita Wallace, a real estate agent in Sotogrande, said the boom had at least brought a higher standard of living to a part of Andalusia, Spain's most impoverished region.

"There were families in one town near here who had no running water and no electricity," she said. "Now, there are 5,000 people here who are well off. They've become electricians, plumbers and builders. Unemployment is practically zero."

The ripple effects have also extended to education. "The schools are better," she said. "My first maid couldn't read or write at 16. Now there is hardly a child who can't read and write. This has happened over the last 15 years."



Prince Alfonso de Hohenlohe, the prime mover behind development in Marbella, Spain.

Marbella, with the heaviest concentration of construction and a jet set image, has been the object of most of the criticism. But the man given credit for its growth, Prince Alfonso de Hohenlohe, defended development. Some of the attacks on Marbella, he said, were by people in other aspiring tourist areas who are jealous of Marbella's success.

A drive along the coastal highway between Nerja to the north and Sotogrande to the south confirmed arguments on both sides of the debate.

There is indeed construction everywhere. Once completed, the

apartments and hotels and homes will employ people as waiters, cooks, chambermaids and in other jobs. But there are also dirty, crowded beaches, and apartment buildings jostling one another along the water's edge, with dozens more going up at a furious pace. The coastal highway is inadequate for the volume of traffic.

Forty years ago, towns like Nerja, Torremolinos, Marbella and Fuengirola were fishing villages, with paths rather than roads to the beaches. Now they are booming.

Nerja is a favorite with West Germans. Fuengirola attracts families, mostly from Britain.

Lower-income Britons flock to Torremolinos. Sotogrande is a planned community for the wealthy. Japanese investors are looking into the possibility of building a retirement village in Mijas, near Fuengirola.

Prince Alfonso said the future of the Costa del Sol lay west, down the coast toward Gibraltar. There, he predicted, is where the greatest development will occur. That worries Mr. Baird, the writer.

"The growth has got to be controlled and restricted," he said. "Developers will have to be checked, or the coast will become unlivable."

GULF: Saudis Seek to Isolate Iran

(Continued from Page 1)
minimum price. The overproduction has caused a drop in prices in recent days, leading to the scheduling of a special OPEC meeting Sept. 7 in Vienna.

The U.S. buildup in the Gulf has led to increased U.S.-Saudi military cooperation, the Saudi source said. He declined to be specific.

According to reports from Washington, the Reagan administration has obtained expanded landing facilities for carrier-based U.S. planes in a loosely defined secret agreement. In addition, advanced Saudi surveillance planes have reportedly worked more closely with U.S. forces in monitoring Iranian Navy and Revolutionary Guard vessels.

Four U.S. airborne warning and control system planes have been operating from Riyadh along with three aerial refueling planes since 1980 to provide military surveillance in the Gulf. U.S. air power for the Gulf operations, as far as is known, has generally been restricted to carrier-based planes flying from the Sea of Oman or from runways granted by Oman.

The Saudis' hardened attitude toward Iran here could ease their reluctance to act as part of the U.S. effort. But Saudi leaders have been careful to avoid any indication of this on the record.

King Fahd's government, like those of his predecessors on the throne, has in the past consistently chosen accommodation over confrontation and has avoided identifying itself too closely with Washington, Israel's main benefactor.

It is unclear, therefore, how long the new Saudi activism against Iran is likely to last or how far it is likely to lead the kingdom in cooperation with U.S. military policy in the Gulf.

The source said Saudi Arabia could be less reluctant to make such a gesture if the administration's Gulf commitment turned out to be a long-term policy in which U.S. military power was applied in a consistent way.

The Saudi source, urging the United States to stand firm on its new Gulf commitments, said Saudi Arabia had found that Iran backed down in several earlier potential confrontations in the Gulf.

When Saudi fighters shot down an Iranian F-5 in 1984, he said, Iran sent up more fighters in an apparent challenge to the Saudi Air Force. But when Saudi planes scrambled to meet the challenge, eventually putting more than 20 planes from each side in the air, the Iranian planes received orders to return to base, he said.

Similarly, the source recalled, Saudi Navy vessels concentrated in the Strait of Hormuz in May of last year after several Mobil Corp. tankers suffered damage and the company issued notice that it would no longer lift Saudi oil. Through a Syrian intermediary, Iran was told that the concentrated Saudi Navy would protect tankers bound in and out of Saudi ports. Tehran swiftly replied that it did not want a confrontation, he added.

Coup Role Is Denied By Marcos

(Continued from Page 1)
The attack and another was seriously wounded.

[All domestic and international flights to and from Manila have been canceled, Reuters reported from Manila, quoting an airport spokesman. International flights were tentatively scheduled to resume Sunday night. Local flights were canceled indefinitely.]

The revolt was being led by Colonel Gregorio (Gringo) Honasan, formerly the security officer to Senator Juan Ponce Enrile when Mr. Enrile was defense minister. Colonel Honasan was one of the founding members of the Reform the Armed Forces Movement, known as RAM, which became a catalyst for anti-Marcos sentiment within the military.

Mr. Enrile was dismissed as defense minister in November after General Ramos said the young officers in the movement, presumably including Colonel Honasan, were plotting a coup. But no disciplinary action was ever taken, and the "RAM-boys," as they are known, were simply dispersed to various new assignments around the country.

Since Mrs. Aquino came to power, members of the movement have complained bitterly that she has followed some of the same policies that they wanted to reverse, such as promoting officers because of their political loyalty.

They also criticized Mrs. Aquino and her advisers for being too "soft" in combating the communist insurgency, while acting harshly against soldiers accused of human rights abuses.

MANILA: Troop Revolt Spreads

(Continued from Page 1)
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ASSESS: Aquino Leadership Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)
dent chosen the right moment to explain the fuel-price rises that led to a national strike.

What is missing in all of these instances, as one Aquino loyalist puts it, is "preceptorship" — an ability to lead the nation, almost by intuition, toward the genuine consensus required to advance beyond longstanding political and economic problems.

Critics and supporters alike believe Mrs. Aquino is now too concerned with maintaining support among the widely disparate coalitions that backed her rise to power. The net effects of this, they say, are inaction on many important issues and too many decisions based on purely tactical considerations.

Mrs. Aquino's reticence can also be explained by her desire to retrieve the presidency from the dictatorial extremes of Mr. Marcos. But this is only prolonging a national tendency to continue congratulating herself for having deposed Mr. Marcos, as if his political demise were the end of the Philippines' woes.

Corruption, unemployment, oligarchic control and rural impoverishment were the marks of the Marcos years. But all of these problems preceded him, and Mrs. Aquino has made little progress in solving any of them.

Over her right shoulder, the president hears from the military and the conservative elite that "peace and order" are in jeopardy; over her left, reformists and "nationalists" charge that the nation is sliding visibly into its old ways. Mrs. Aquino's predicament is that both voices are correct.

Sydney Gives U.S. Assurance on Beef

(Continued from Page 1)
WASHINGTON — Australian trade officials, after three days of talks, convinced the U.S. Department of Agriculture that they would ensure that beef exports to the United States are free of chemical residues, U.S. officials say.

The department announced late Thursday that it had agreed to allow Australia to improve its testing and sampling of about 21 million pounds (9.4 million kilograms) of meat at 41 plants.

Last week, the department threatened an immediate ban on all beef from Australia. The department has cited nine violations of meat pesticide residue in Australian meat this year.

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RUSK: Kennedy Ploy Is Revealed

(Continued from Page 1)
"there is a postscript" to the missile crisis "which only I can furnish."

"It was clear to me," he said, "that President Kennedy would not let the Jupiters in Turkey become an obstacle to the removal of the missile sites in Cuba because the Jupiters were coming out in any event."

On Oct. 27, 1962, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, the president's brother, offered a three-part "ultimatum" to the Russians: that the United States in return that would not invade Cuba, and that the United States would pull the Jupiters out of Turkey according to previous plans and not as part of any deal with the Russians.

In his letter, Mr. Rusk said that shortly after Robert Kennedy brought the three-part plan to the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the president conferred with him on what to do if the Russians rejected the ambiguously phrased withdrawal of the Jupiters. Moscow wanted an explicit trade, which Washington was refusing.

But Mr. Rusk's role in the interview, that the Cordier ploy "was not all that much of a big deal; it was simply an option that would have been available to President Kennedy had he wanted to use it."

But Mr. Blight, who was reached Thursday at his office in Cambridge, Massachusetts, ascribed greater significance to the Cordier ploy, as some are calling it at the center. He said it was "evidence that President Kennedy, in the real dark hours of the crisis — there on the last weekend — was convinced that, first of all, war was likely if things continued on their present course, and, secondly, that he did not want war."

Mr. Blight, a psychologist by training, said that the Cordier initiative, as reported by Mr. Rusk, made it seem that Kennedy was willing to have, as Mr. Blight put it, "a public trade of American missiles in Turkey for the Soviet missiles in Cuba."

In a portion of Mr. Rusk's letter to Mr. Blight that was not read at the conference but which was made

SUMMIT: A Flurry Over Timing

(Continued from Page 1)
West Germany, whose warheads are under U.S. control.

The issue for weeks had clouded negotiations for a U.S.-Soviet treaty on removing medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles and the outlook for a summit meeting this year to sign the treaty.

Preparatory meetings between U.S. and Soviet diplomats are taking place in Moscow and further sessions are scheduled for other European capitals.

A session on the human rights issues, headed by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Schifter and Anatoli Adamshin, a Soviet deputy foreign minister, ended Tuesday in Moscow.

A meeting on bilateral issues, headed by a deputy assistant secretary of state, Thomas W. Simons Jr., and a Soviet deputy foreign minister, Alexander Bessmertnykh, was scheduled to end Friday in Moscow.

Meetings on arms control topics are scheduled later for Geneva and Vienna, while talks on regional issues are to be held in London and Bern.

The Soviet Union tentatively favors late October for the summit meeting, diplomats in Moscow said. Soviet diplomats have postponed trips to Moscow by Australian and Portuguese leaders that were to take place then.

Soviet Envoys in New York Also Reportedly Inquired About Possibility of a Gorbachev Speech at the United Nations General Assembly in late October, but plans for a UN appearance have apparently been scrapped.

Mr. Gerasimov denied Western press reports that Mr. Gorbachev is preparing for a UN trip, calling them "ungrounded."

With a celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Soviet revolution scheduled for early November, the second half of November would be the alternative time for the summit meeting, Soviet officials have told diplomats.

Soviet diplomats had earlier discussed the possibility of visits by Mr. Gorbachev to Mexico, Argentina and one or two other stops in Latin America, but Latin American diplomats based in Moscow say the Soviet Union has not approached their countries about such visits.

Asked Thursday about Mr. Gorbachev's possible Latin American travel plans, Mr. Gerasimov said, "Comrade Gorbachev has his own ideas, but he will report about those ideas later."

Following his meetings with Mr. Shultz in Washington and other foreign ministers at the General Assembly, Mr. Shevardnadze expects to make a swing through Latin America, Soviet officials have said.

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Medieval Mind Revealed in Brass

LONDON — Some exhibitions deserve to be seen for the works they display and others for the clues they provide to unsuspected art forms. "Witness in Brass," small, cluttered and slapdash as it may be, is one of those rare eye-openers.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

on brass funerary effigies, the least known yet the most original aspect of church art from middle Gothic to Renaissance times.

Few of those touring medieval churches in the British Isles, where the greater number of surviving monumental brasses are to be seen, even think of looking for them.

When row upon row of knights and dames lie on the floor like an army of shadows reclining in darkened garb on their bed of faintly gleaming brass, the effect must have been striking, as a photograph of the church at Cobham in Kent suggests.

Others were equally concerned about the appearance of their wife — or wives when they had been married several times. The latter were not to wear newfangled attire offensive to common decency.

The establishment's passion for brasses was dealt a nasty blow shortly afterwards. In the cultural revolution triggered by the advent of Protestantism and its wholesale destruction of abbeys, monasteries, sculpture connected with religious devotion and anything that reminded one of Roman Catholicism, brasses were seen as a borderline case.

The documents exhibited at the Victoria and Albert say as much about human psychology in medieval England as volumes of social history. A canon of Hereford called Thomas de Lenthall, who died in 1374 and is shown surrounded by weepers, calls for comparison with the earliest woodcuts, the so-called incunabula.

To those who commissioned them, they appear to have been of immense importance. This finds an echo in the words uttered by Henry V before the battle of Agincourt, as imagined by Shakespeare. "A many of our bodies shall no doubt / Find native graves; upon the which, I trust, / Shall witness live in brass of this day's work."

The documents exhibited at the Victoria and Albert say as much about human psychology in medieval England as volumes of social history. A canon of Hereford called Thomas de Lenthall, who died in 1374 and is shown surrounded by weepers, calls for comparison with the earliest woodcuts, the so-called incunabula.

will, in Latin like all solemn writings, he asks for "a marble stone flat with the pavement to be placed over me on which choristers reading the obits and capitular lessons shall stand so that they may be more careful not to read badly or wrongly because they have their teacher listening beneath their feet."

Patrons often displayed a self-conscious coquettishness about the image they wished to leave of their physical appearance on their last day in this world. One Thomas Salter, who died in 1558, gave very definite instructions. The figure was to be three feet long in mass vestments, holding with both hands "the similitude of a consecrate oostie in a sunnie beame" above a chalice, his eyes closed "as all deademens eyes ought to be."

Others were equally concerned about the appearance of their wife — or wives when they had been married several times. The latter were not to wear newfangled attire offensive to common decency. Sir John Gage, who died in 1595, commissioned Gerard Johnson (1551-1612) whose initial sketch, miraculously preserved by his descendants, is in the exhibition. In the margin, Sir John says he is sending back one of his second wife's hats to be copied by the artist "bowed & dressed as it shall stand upon their heads."

The establishment's passion for brasses was dealt a nasty blow shortly afterwards. In the cultural revolution triggered by the advent of Protestantism and its wholesale destruction of abbeys, monasteries, sculpture connected with religious devotion and anything that reminded one of Roman Catholicism, brasses were seen as a borderline case.

uity in Religion as well as in History," an accusation as threatening in Elizabethan England as one of leftist sympathies in the McCarthy era in the United States.

Concerning brasses, however, bigotry had to give in to snobbery. Brasses are a primary source of information on genealogy and heraldry and, thanks to human vanity, which ensured genealogic and heraldic painters their thriving business, notes and rubbings made by 17th century antiquarians have



Rubbing from a brass to Simon de Wensley, Yorkshire c.1375.

come down to us. Some make up for the loss of brasses in later times.

Occasionally, however, the authenticity of the source needs a careful check. The English establishment was not above faking documents to establish a convenient ancestry. Around 1620, Sir Edward Dering acquired a Roll of Arms, i.e. a long scroll on vellum with rows of blazons painted in genealogical order. The 61st shield was overpainted, clearly at his behest, with the arms of Richard Fitz Dering, and used by him as evidence of his supposedly ancient ancestry to obtain the right to wear arms with a Saxon motto — the roll with the faked blazon can be seen in the

show. Next to it sits a photograph of a brass faked by Sir Edward in the church at Pluckefy in Kent to shore up his lineage. It represents the figure of John Dering, who died in 1425, in passably good 15th century style. A careful man, Sir Edward had it set in an older slab. Unfortunately, the indents don't quite fit. The slab probably never carried a brass. To give it a more convincing look as a period piece, the forger made sure that bits were "missing" in the brass — it lacks the pillow and the crest. Alas poor Edward! He did not know that around 1425, the head, the helmet, the pillow and the crest would have been made from a single piece of brass. As his device shows no sign of wrenching or ripping off, it gives itself away as a fake to the modern art historian. But it had served its purpose — Sir Edward's claims were never challenged.

As antiquarian interest rose to a high pitch, it became fashionable to restore brasses damaged after thousands of feet had shuffled over them for centuries. But just as the establishment was not above tampering, the restorers were not averse to pilfering. An early 18th century drawing by one J. Kirkpatrick shows the Elsing brass with the eight weepers surrounding Sir Hugh Hastings still in place. By the time Thomas Martin drew the next sketch, in 1736, the figure of the Edward the Desperer as a weeper had gone. On Sept. 17, 1781, Sir John Cullum and the restorer John Fenn took an impression and on March 16, 1783, Fenn accordingly removed the Earl of Pembroke weeper "to get it more securely fixed." But the figure was never returned.

Later losses were more decently anonymous. In 1904, an art historian discovered with some surprise the Lord Gray weeper in the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge. It can only have been pinched. The identity of the villain has never been released. In recent years, things have reached disaster proportions — for different reasons. In the words of John Page-Phillips, president of the Monumental Brass Society, which celebrates its 101st anniversary with the show, "a new problem has arisen. There is a steady stream of churches becoming redundant, and therefore being demolished or converted to other uses. Any brasses must be removed." On second thought, it is probably more urgent to rush to the monuments than to the facsimiles or photographs of the brasses that they house. At the rate of the last decade, more destructive than World War II, not all that many brasses will be left in 30 to 40 years.



Sketch at right by Gerard Janson for a brass to John Gage (d.1599) and his two wives. Above, a rubbing from the finished work shows that Gage rejected the artist's depiction of the lady wearing a fashionable, figure-hugging gown.

Monumental Sculpture On Show in Monte Carlo

By Charlotte Mosley MONTE CARLO — Visitors to Monaco this summer and early fall have been seeing an unexpected and free exhibition of monumental sculpture in the public gardens and in the Casino.

It almost didn't come to pass as the Monaco authorities feared that a confrontation between colossal pieces of sculpture and the Belle Epoque setting might scandalize the public. They also had to agree to concrete being poured into the scarce and carefully tended lawns to serve as bases for the sculptures. That the exhibition is taking place says much for the persuasive powers of the Marisa del Re Gallery of New York, which organized the show, on until Sept. 30.

The protracted negotiations have inevitably meant compromises and half-measures. The overall result is a rather unadventurous choice of pieces that lack any unifying theme. In the main the artists seem



Arp's "Little Theater."

to have been chosen because they are "safe" and reflect commercial good taste.

But although there are no surprises, there are some excellent sculptures, and the choice of the outdoor settings is in almost every case remarkably successful. Two works that stand in water — a beautifully textured bronze fountain by Enzo Cucchi and Sandro Chia reflecting an interesting approach to the Italian baroque inheritance, and a nude by Emilio Greco — are especially well integrated into their surroundings.

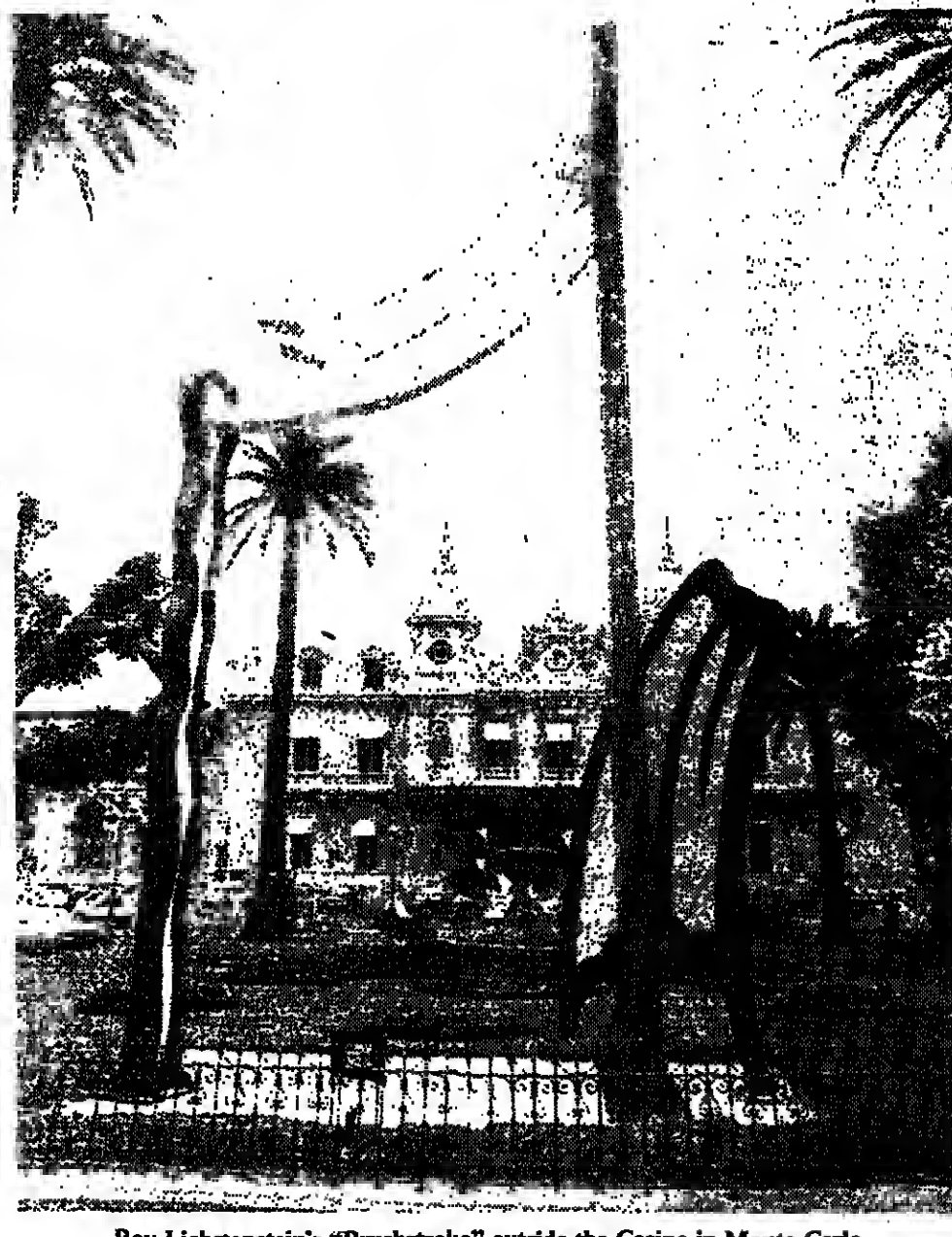
The most popular sculptures with the tourists of Monte Carlo are Fernando Botero's giant bronzes of Adam and Eve, which have been placed on a terrace over-

looking the sea. A painter friend of mine believes that part of the attraction of Botero's work is due to almost everyone being made to feel thin in relation to his outside figures. Perhaps that is what was inspiring the crowd of very large people in very tight clothes I watched queuing to be photographed next to the sculptures.

Within a few minutes walk of each other, sheltered under the palm trees of the Casino gardens, are three interesting works. "The Little Theater" by Jean Arp is a satisfying bronze cut-out. The beautifully articulated "Three Part Object" by Henry Moore, executed in 1960, is a return to his early obsession with elephant bones and skulls. André Masson's "Brother and Sister," a powerful and humorous Surrealist composition, was executed in 1942 and cast in bronze in 1986. Another ten minutes' walk will take you past works by Karel Appel, Arman, Alexander Calder, César, Louise Nevelson, Arnaldo Pomodoro and George Segal.

Unfortunately the most exciting sculpture in the show is also the least well-displayed. The loan agreement covering Isamu Noguchi's "Fullness with Void" stipulated that the work should be shown indoors, so it is in the atrium of the Casino, where the elaborate décor is out of keeping with the sobriety of the piece. To make matters worse, the sculpture is so heavy that the Casino floor, only strong enough to support it between the two pillars where it has been unhappily sandwiched. Although it is impossible to get an unobstructed view around the massive block of granite, one can still appreciate Noguchi's supreme respect and mastery of different textures.

Marisa del Re hopes that "Monte-Carlo Sculpture 87" will be the first in a series of biennial shows to be held in the principality. If Monaco hesitates before repeating the experiment, it will no longer be because it is nervous of public reaction but because of the disruption caused by the erecting of these gi-



Roy Lichtenstein's "Brushstroke" outside the Casino in Monte Carlo.

ant objects. I watched Roy Lichtenstein's nine-meter-high "Brushstroke," a mock-solemn triumphal arch and a splendidly playful piece, being installed in front of the Casino with enough machinery to build a medium-size skyscraper.

Charlotte Mosley is a Paris-based journalist.

Poet's Wartime Muse Unmasked at Last

By Michael Dobbs

ONE of Washington's best kept wartime secrets has finally been revealed: the identity of the famous "Foreign Lady."

The mystery was born in Georgetown during the darkest days of World War II against the backdrop of a Nazi-dominated Europe; its central figures are a poet and his muse, separated in occupied Paris and reunited here by the hazards of war. It is also a love story.

The poet was Saint-John Perse, one of France's most celebrated imagists and also one of its foremost diplomats, who would win a Nobel prize for literature in 1960. The muse became the anonymous subject of his "Poem to a Foreign Lady," the only work by Saint-John Perse that makes specific reference to any woman other than his mother.

More than 40 years of speculation on the identity of the "foreign lady" has centered on a Spanish woman of aristocratic birth. But, as the result of some astute transatlantic detective work, it turns out that the speculation was wrong. The foreign lady was a Cuban of great intelligence and seductive charm, Rosalia Sanchez Abreu, known to her friends as Lilita. The daughter of a wealthy Cuban landowner, Lilita had played the role of literary muse for the tight little Parisian world of writers and poets.

It was in Paris, probably in the 1930s, that Lilita and Saint-John Perse met. Saint-John Perse, whose real name was Albus Léger, was bitterly opposed to the Vichy government's policy of collaboration with Nazi Germany and refused the post of ambassador to the United States. In October 1940, five months after the fall of Paris, he fled his homeland for what would become a 17-year exile in Washington. He was 42.

The following summer, Lilita, then 54, arrived in America by way of Portugal and Cuba. She found a house in Georgetown and Saint-John Perse rented a small apartment a few blocks away.

The unraveling of the poetic puzzle has coincided with the 100th anniversary of Saint-John Perse's birth.

"Lilita was the only woman who really counted in Saint-John Perse's life," said Sylvia Deszars de Montgaillard, who helped solve the mystery. "I don't think there is much doubt that they were lovers."

The wife of a senior French diplomat in Washington, Deszars stumbled onto the real identity of the "foreign lady" as the result of her family connections with the Spanish and Cuban aristocracy. Her discovery was confirmed by the publication in France earlier this year of a series of letters from Saint-John Perse. The relationship between Saint-John Perse and Lilita continued to her death in 1955 at the age of 69 after a long illness. Three years later, he married an American woman, Dorothy Milburn Russell.

In what could almost be an epitaph to the "Foreign Lady," the poet talked about his feelings for her in a letter to his sister Eliane in 1953. He wrote: "I want her to know that she will always represent the best of myself and that, whether she is aware of it or not, the deeply human link that unites us will remain for me quite exceptional until my death."

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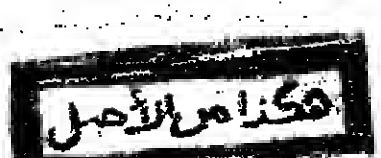
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

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Table with columns for stock symbols, 12-month high/low, stock price, dividend yield, and P/E ratio.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Astra Lifts Earnings By 6% in First Half

By Juris Kaza. Astra said first half sales, excluding license revenues, were up 9 percent to 2.6 billion kronor from 2.4 billion kronor a year earlier.

Swire Profit Rose 79% in Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. HONG KONG — Swire Pacific Ltd., an airline and property company, said Friday that its net profit jumped 79 percent to 1.1 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$140.85 million) in the six months to June.

Li Ka-shing Companies Post Big Profit Increases

HONG KONG — Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. and Hutchison Wharfedale, property companies controlled by Li Ka-shing, a Hong Kong businessman, reported hefty gains Friday in their 1987 half-year net profits.

BP Share Issue Offer To Be Sold in 2 Parts

LONDON — The government's issue of £7.5 billion (\$12.15 billion) worth of British Petroleum PLC shares will be offered in two parts, which will be separately priced, government financial advisers said Friday.

ADT Agrees To Buyout by Hawley Group

PARISIPANY, New Jersey — ADT Inc. said Friday that it had agreed to be acquired by Hawley Group Ltd. of Britain for \$52 a share in cash, or a total of about \$715 million.

A.C. Nielsen To Acquire Key Rival

New York Times Service. NEW YORK — Dun & Bradstreet Corp. said it was expanding its A.C. Nielsen market-research operations by acquiring Information Resources Inc., a test-marketing company, in a \$572 million stock swap.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 28th Aug. 1987

Large table listing international funds with columns for fund name, price, and other details.

NYSE Highs-Lows

Table listing NYSE high and low prices for various stocks.

AMEX Highs-Lows

Table listing AMEX high and low prices for various stocks.

3 French Nuclear Groups Near Joint Venture With Babcock

PARIS — Three French nuclear engineering groups are about to sign a joint-venture agreement with Babcock & Wilcox, the U.S. nuclear group, that would allow the European companies access to the U.S. market for nuclear fuel, the French companies said Friday.

CPC International Agrees to Sell Corn-Milling Business to Ferruzzi

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS, New Jersey — CPC International Inc. said Friday it had signed definitive agreements to sell its European corn-milling business to Ferruzzi Agricola Finanziaria SpA, part of Italy's Ferruzzi group, for more than \$600 million.

HEBE DORSEY IN THE HET EVERY TUESDAY WITH FASHION AND THE PEOPLE WHO MAKE IT — WORLDWIDE

HEBE DORSEY IN THE HET EVERY TUESDAY WITH FASHION AND THE PEOPLE WHO MAKE IT — WORLDWIDE

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Edges Up in Thin Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed fractionally higher Friday against most currencies in this end-of-month trading that did little to diminish the bearish sentiment that dragged the U.S. currency down in the past week.

The dollar was strong in the morning on reports of a reasonable amount of central bank intervention in Europe, said Varick Martin, vice president in foreign exchange at Union Bank of Switzerland.

"That helped the dollar for a while, but the market remains bearish, that is quite clear."

In New York, the dollar traded as low as 1.8055 Deutsche marks. But it closed at 1.8115, up from 1.8095 on Thursday.

As for expectations that the market might test the 1.80 level, Mr. Martin said, "It's awful tough to test on Aug. 28 when there is not enough people around to make a go of it."

The dollar also closed in New York at 141.90 yen, up from 141.75 at 1.4930 Swiss francs, up from 1.4885, and at 6.0543 French francs, up from 6.0500.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Rate, % Change. Includes Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, French franc, etc.

However, it was lower against the pound, which closed at \$1.6325, against \$1.6300 on Thursday.

Dealers in Tokyo said the Bank of Japan stepped into the market when the dollar reached 141.70 yen in the morning session and it remained in the market throughout the day.

Swiss and French central banks and the Bundesbank intervened during the early morning in Europe. The Swiss National Bank confirmed that the action was coordinated.

Traders said there was no evidence of central bank intervention in New York.

Despite the dollar's steady decline since the government report on Wednesday showing that the U.S. merchandise trade deficit had widened to \$15.7 billion in June,

Mr. Martin said the currency has not broken out of the range established in February.

"The market has been reasonably stable," he said. "The reality is that we are still 1.80-1.85" against the mark, "and we have been for six months."

Earlier in Europe, the dollar closed mixed, after gains as a result of central bank intervention were wiped out.

Dealers said that although the intervention had been highly visible, the amounts involved were modest and insufficient to stem bearish sentiment.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8105 DM, up from 1.8095 DM at the opening, but down from 1.8125 at Thursday's close.

The dollar closed marginally higher against the yen, at 142.20, up from 141.55 at the opening and 142.00 at Thursday's close.

The dollar closed at 1.4905 Swiss francs, down from 1.4925, but was higher against the French franc, at 6.0575, against 6.0555.

The dollar was weaker against the pound, which closed at \$1.6330, against \$1.6290 Thursday.

(UPI, Reuters)

Talk of U.K. Joining EMS Is Premature, Analysts Say

LONDON — Market speculation that Britain will soon announce entry into the European Monetary System is premature, analysts say.

Reports from Paris that British entry might be on the agenda for a routine meeting of EMS finance ministers on Sept. 12 and 13 does not mean that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has softened her opposition to joining, they said Thursday.

The British Treasury said that membership was a separate issue from anticipated discussions on strengthening the EMS, an eight-nation system that limits exchange-rate fluctuations.

"Our position is unchanged," a Treasury spokesman said. "We will join when the time is right."

Some analysts dismissed the market speculation as rumor aimed at undermining the pound so that short-sellers could make a profit.

"Whenever they have an EMS meeting, all the old issues are trotted out," said Chris Johns, an analyst at the brokerage Phillips & Drew.

The pound came under pressure earlier this week partly as a result of the EMS rumors.

Jan Harwood of Warburg Securities said, "Prudence would dictate that we stay out" until "people are convinced the dollar has bottomed."

Declines in the dollar tend to affect Deutsche marks more than other European currencies, straining the system, he said.

U.S. Oil Prices Fall 27 Cents on Hope That Mideast Tensions May Be Easing

NEW YORK — U.S. oil prices fell Friday 27 cents a barrel in a technically driven market and on the belief that tensions in the Middle East are easing, oil traders and analysts said.

Reports that "Iran was entertaining a peace proposal caused the sharp sell-off on futures," said Madison Galbraith, a broker at Merrill Lynch Futures Inc.

October contracts for West Texas Intermediate, the U.S. benchmark crude, were down 27 cents a barrel to \$19.37 on the New York Mercantile Exchange.

Oil prices eased earlier Friday on world markets after a highly placed Saudi Arabian official said his kingdom was prepared to go to war if necessary against fellow OPEC member Iran.

Analysts feared that the widening political rift between Saudi Arabia and Iran could jeopardize OPEC's year-long effort to stabilize world oil prices.

Analysis said that New York prices also weakened on reports that the Iranian deputy foreign minister, Mohammed Javad Larijani, had indicated in talks with a West German official that Tehran was willing to discuss a possible ceasefire with Iraq, which would ease tensions in the Gulf region.

The news agency of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said meanwhile Friday that the cartel had postponed meetings of two ministerial committees in Vienna from Sept. 7 to Sept. 10.

(UPI, Reuters)

LUXURY: French Firms Seduce Giants, Form Alliances

(Continued from first finance page) Moët-Vuitton merger was announced. Moët and the British brewer Guinness PLC said they had agreed to jointly distribute their premium spirits, champagne and cognac in the United States, Japan and the Far East.

Susanna Hardy, an analyst with the stockbrokerage James Capel & Co. in London, said that the distribution agreement could boost Moët's operating profit by as much as 200 million francs in 1988.

Martell & Compagnie, France's second-largest cognac maker, sold 10 percent of its stock in July to Grand Metropolitan PLC, the British food, beverage and hotel conglomerate. It said that the two companies would merge sales networks in Western Europe and Asia.

Analysts say that such combinations can help France's prestige companies hone their manufacturing and marketing strengths while increasing their access to international markets.

Executives said that the mergers also enabled them to consolidate shareholdings and fend off unwelcome raiders.

"Sure I was worried about our capital, why shouldn't I be," said Alain Chevalier, president of Moët-Hennessy, and the man who will head the merged Moët-Vuitton.

Mr. Bergeron of the Comité Colbert trade association said that the recent flurry of consolidation was positive for his industry.

"These mergers involve good names and good management, and that creates a tremendous potential for success," he said.

Georges Hibon, president of ST Dupont, a maker of cigarette lighters and pens, said that France's luxury goods industry had been functioning in "a pre-industrial era" in which many companies had "an easy life."

A decline in the dollar, oil prices and tourism last year affected sales to U.S. and Middle Eastern customers, Mr. Hibon said, requiring the companies to improve their

marketing and distribution to remain competitive.

Not all players in the industry are on the consolidation bandwagon. Jean-Jacques Guerlain of the Guerlain perfume house called the consolidation trend "a great problem."

He said he feared that financial or industrial companies without experience in the luxury goods sector would move in on the family-dominated businesses and ultimately run them down.

"I hope these companies can find the means to stay independent," Mr. Guerlain said. "I don't think these financial companies can manage luxury goods."

Mr. Bergeron acknowledged that there was a "danger" that acquiring companies could be insensitive to the role played by founding families.

"The families are part of the gimmick; they are the goodwill of the company," he said. "You can't gamble with the ingredients of success."

Euro-Commercial Paper

Table with columns: Issuer, Maturity, Bid, Ask, Yield. Includes 15-45 days, 46-75 days, 76-105 days, 106-135 days, 136-165 days, 166-183 days.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

ACQUANONDI & COMPANY

PROFESSIONALS - WORLDWIDE

Japan's Net Buying of Foreign Bonds Slides

TOKYO — Net purchases of foreign bonds by Japanese investors fell sharply to \$8.94 billion in July from a record \$12.34 billion in June, a Finance Ministry official said Friday.

The steep decline reflected the fall in U.S. bond prices and narrower interest rate differentials between Japan and the United States, he said.

Net sales of foreign stocks by Japanese investors fell to \$1.46 billion in July from \$1.6 billion in June, the ministry official said.

Gross sales hit a record, but purchases were also heavy, suggesting that investors actively traded during the month in search of capital gains as Wall Street shares rose, the ministry official said.

Gross sales of foreign stocks were \$4.98 billion in July, up from \$3.62 billion in June and surpassing the previous record of \$3.87 billion set in March this year.

Gross purchases rose to \$6.44 billion in July, the second highest total ever, from \$5.22 billion in June.

Friday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including ADC, ADK, ADP, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including IBM, GE, Ford, etc.

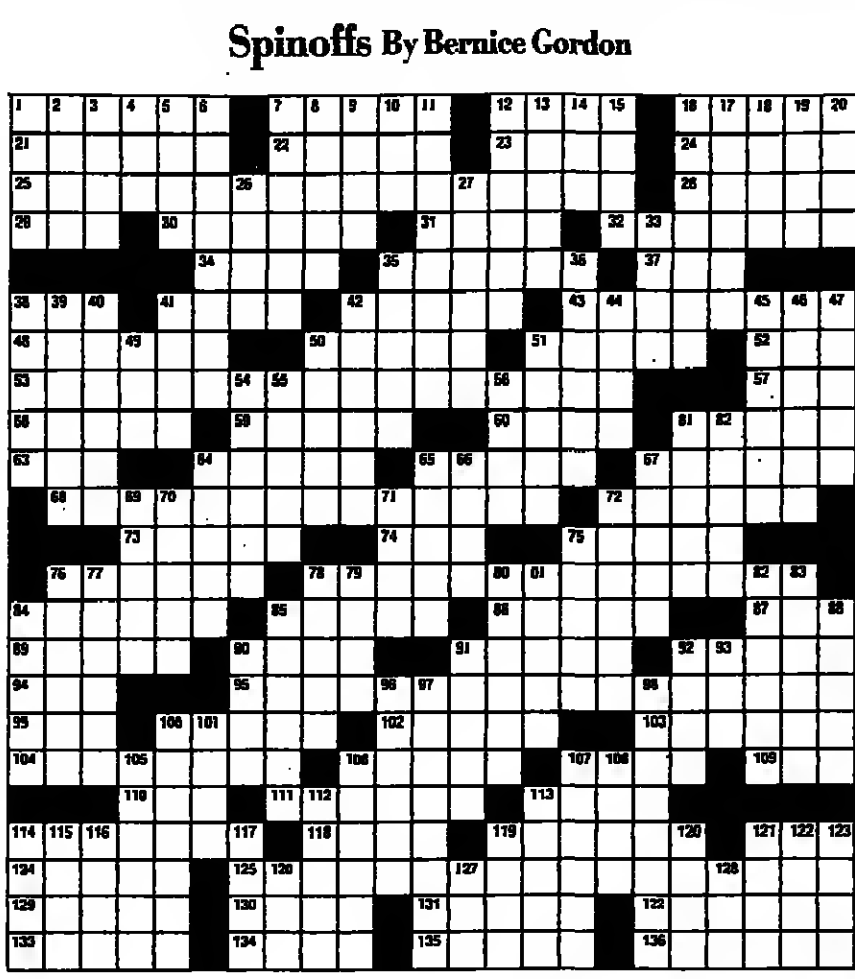
Table of stock prices for various companies including AT&T, Amgen, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including Amgen, Amgen, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies including Amgen, Amgen, etc.

Notes: Figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the percentage of more than one year. High-low range and percent of more than one year are based on the year's high-low range and percent of more than one year. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual dividends based on the latest declaration. Dividend dates are based on the latest declaration. Dividend dates are based on the latest declaration. Dividend dates are based on the latest declaration.

- ACROSS**
- 1 Conical masses of sugar
 - 7 Driving force
 - 12 An inflorescence
 - 16 Capital of Ghana
 - 21 Lead astray
 - 22 Valentino's film realm
 - 23 Bumpkin
 - 24 More uncommod
 - 25 Tool for a P.I.
 - 28 Costa
 - 29 Group in the Philippines
 - 30 Hayes or Harding
 - 31 Busy place
 - 32 Drowse
 - 34 Toward the mouth
 - 35 Richardson opus: 1740
 - 37 Shoshonean
 - 38 Spots on TV
 - 41 Light machine gun
 - 42 Subjects of Astyages
 - 43 Some team players
 - 48 Where to place staturary
 - 50 India's Mutiny: 1857-58
 - 51 Shelters for Devons
 - 52 Neckpiece
 - 53 Sound of an artist?
- ACROSS**
- 57 Channel followers
 - 58 Cries of the bacchanals
 - 59 Motorists' havens
 - 61 Full of substance
 - 63 Do, in Hawaii
 - 64 Type of the typewriter
 - 65 Losses hair
 - 67 A shade of red
 - 68 Dice for a bandleader?
 - 72 Strongly built
 - 73 "It's a dreamer, we all!"
 - 74 Sphere
 - 75 He recorded "Mack the Knife"
 - 76 Like pearls on a necklace
 - 78 Prop for an Oscar winner?
 - 84 Surveying method
 - 85 Galsworthy novel
 - 86 Escape
 - 87 Law to Pliny: Var.
 - 89 Famed photographer
 - 90 Sutherland offering
 - 91 Town ESE of Selma
 - 92 Kitchen appliance
- ACROSS**
- 94 T-man
 - 95 Drink for a writer?
 - 99 Debussy's "Air de..."
 - 100 "Tippecanoe" author: 1916
 - 102 Above
 - 103 Italy's Lago
 - 104 Diamondback
 - 106 Rumanian name for a city on the Dnestr
 - 107 Part of a shoe
 - 109 Fasten with filament
 - 110 Room for Scherazade
 - 111 Impede
 - 113 Cine follower
 - 114 Throwback
 - 119 Becomes ripe
 - 119 Did some mending
 - 121 "Bel-..."
 - 124 Some Surrealistic paintings
 - 125 Tufts of ice for a poet?
 - 129 - acids
 - 130 French possessive
 - 131 Heroine of Poe's "The Sleeper"
 - 132 Item in a first-aid kit
 - 133 Stoop
 - 134 Tree of Trinidad
 - 135 Intimidated
 - 136 Specie in Turkey



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

- DOWN**
- 1 Winner of the 1964 British Open
 - 2 Sep (hurry)
 - 3 One of the Aleutians
 - 4 Eau de
 - 5 Unhappy nymph
 - 6 Large whitecap
 - 7 Native of Navigators Islands
 - 8 Set foot on
 - 9 Get justly
 - 10 Away: Abbr.
 - 11 Poem by R.L.S.
 - 12 Whence an Anne hailed
 - 13 Music for Heids
- DOWN**
- 14 Phiz
 - 15 Seasons in St.-Lé
 - 16 Early spring bloomer
 - 17 Mayor Eastwood's town
 - 18 Crosspatch
 - 19 Dream, in Dijen
 - 20 Sandrac
 - 26 Wet sub-stratum
 - 27 Tars in Elizabeth II's "naeve"
 - 33 Racing sled
 - 35 Squashes, e.g.
 - 36 Indo-
 - 38 Europeans
 - 39 One who bantans
- DOWN**
- 49 Sea SE of the Falklands
 - 41 Seeks baksheesh
 - 42 Free-for-all
 - 44 Makes a boo-boo
 - 45 Wear down
 - 46 Certain lines on maps
 - 47 Sylvan deity
 - 49 Otto's realm: Abbr.
 - 50 Arboreal mammal
 - 51 What gentlemen prefer?
 - 54 Fit
 - 55 Force out
 - 56 Irritate
 - 61 Copperfield's field
- DOWN**
- 62 City in Knox Co., Mo.
 - 64 Contralto Nikolaidi
 - 65 - almond (ice-cream flavor)
 - 66 Swedish musical group
 - 67 Robert, of stage and screen
 - 69 Gains by a fullback
 - 70 Spread a rumor
 - 71 Apex of Mt. Saint Helens
 - 72 Villain in an oater
 - 75 Gave out
 - 76 Prop for George Burns
- DOWN**
- 77 Dental problem
 - 78 Part of a place setting
 - 79 Name of five kings of Norway
 - 80 Revived by a revivalist
 - 81 City in Portugal
 - 83 Forty
 - 84 Verb used in the Bible
 - 85 Author Thomas and family
 - 88 Goat antelope
 - 90 Spore sacs
 - 91 Girl in "Silas Marner"
- DOWN**
- 92 Invitation initials
 - 93 Fortas or Burrows
 - 96 Radioactive nucleus
 - 97 Living in a world of fantasy
 - 98 Builder of two temples at Abu Simbel
 - 100 Dorothea Payne's second husband
 - 101 Nos. men
 - 105 Nomadic
 - 106 Greek goddess of health
 - 107 Skilled, with "in"
 - 108 "We Got Fun?"
 - 112 Small drum
 - 113 A river at Lyon
 - 114 Coarse fiber
 - 115 Lacking excitement
 - 116 Et. follower
 - 117 Cable car
 - 119 A Barrymore
 - 120 Racecourse: Comb. form
 - 121 Eastern potentate
 - 122 Writing-on-the-wall word
 - 123 "... it down": Hamlet
 - 126 Indian of Okla.
 - 127 To's partner
 - 128 Mount in Crete

CLOAK & GOWN: Scholars in the Secret War, 1939-1961 By Robin W. Winks. 607 pages. Illustrated. \$22.95. William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by John Gross

THE 10 men who helped to found and build up the Central Intelligence Agency had strong links with academia — with a handful of Ivy League colleges in particular, and above all with Yale. It seems only appropriate that the grounds of the agency headquarters in Langley, Virginia, should be known to those who frequent them as "the campus," and that in front of the main building there should stand a replica of the statue at New Haven com-

memorating Nathan Hale, "the first American spy" (as he has often been called) and a member of the Yale class of 1773.

Robin W. Winks, who teaches history at Yale, has written a study of the CIA and its World War II predecessor, the Office of Strategic Services, in terms of the Yale connection.

The opening chapters of "Cloak & Gown" trace the genesis of the links between Yale and the OSS, the growth of the OSS information division under the directorship of the celebrated bibliophile Wilmarth Sheldon Lewis, and the key wartime role played by two Yale historians, William L. Langer and Sherman Kent, in shaping the general development of intelligence research. One episode exam-

ined in detail is the use of the university library at Yale as a front for gathering documentary material from Nazi-occupied Europe via Istanbul.

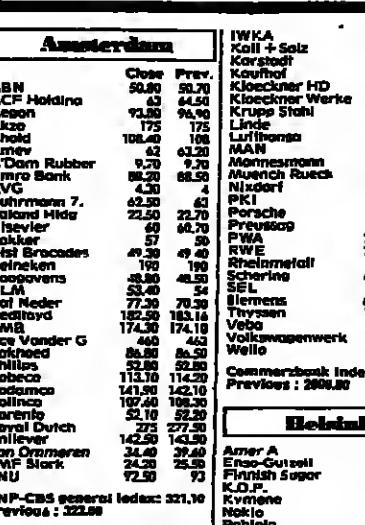
The OSS agent who first dreamed up the library scheme, Donald Downes (Yale, class of 1926), gets a chapter to himself. So does Norman Holmes Pearson, an ornament of the Yale English department (probably best known to the world at large for the five-volume anthology of English and American poetry he edited with W.H. Auden) who during the war served as head of the London branch of OSS counterintelligence. The two portraits, both equally well drawn, provide a study in contrasts — Downes a troubled and ultimately ill-starred man of action; Pearson urbane, tweedy, a natural exponent of the oblique hint and the tortuous maneuver.

Pride of place in the book goes to James Angleton, head of the CIA's counterintelligence operations from 1954 to 1974. Winks supplies a good deal of new or unfamiliar material about Angleton's family background, his undergraduate record at Yale (less brilliant than has often been assumed), his early literary interests and above all about his wartime intelligence work in Italy, where the Angleton legend was forged. Much of Angleton's career after a closed book. Nevertheless, Winks hazards a guess that, if the records were available, the story would focus on four main subjects — the Langer connection, the hunt for a supposed Soviet mole inside the CIA, the Church committee hearings into the agency, and what he refers to simply as "subject X." (Does he know something he isn't telling us?) His account also extends into the 1970s and 1980s, taking in Angleton's enforced resignation and eclipse — even though in general "Cloak & Gown" confines itself to the period that came to an end with the Bay of Pigs, in 1961.

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

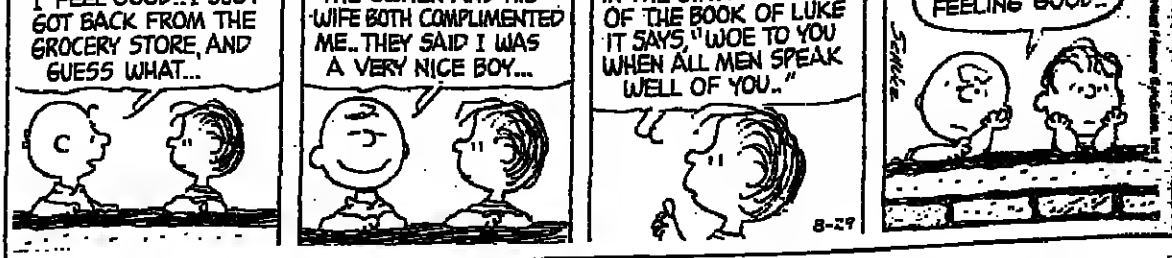
BOOKS

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

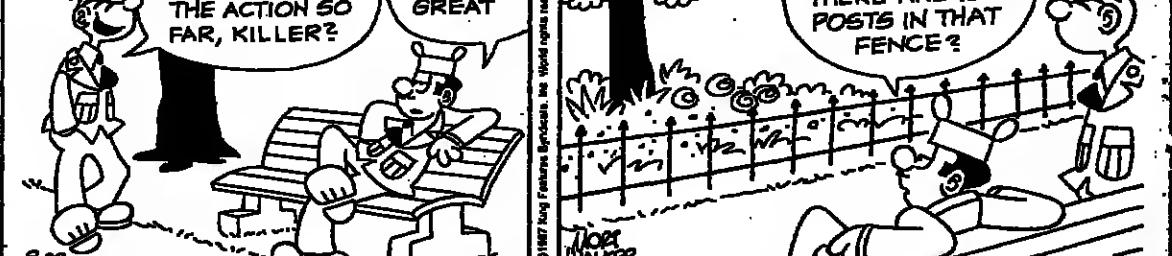
PEANUTS



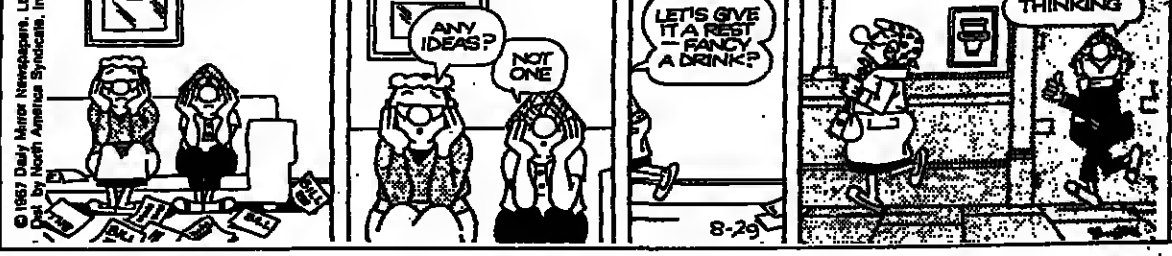
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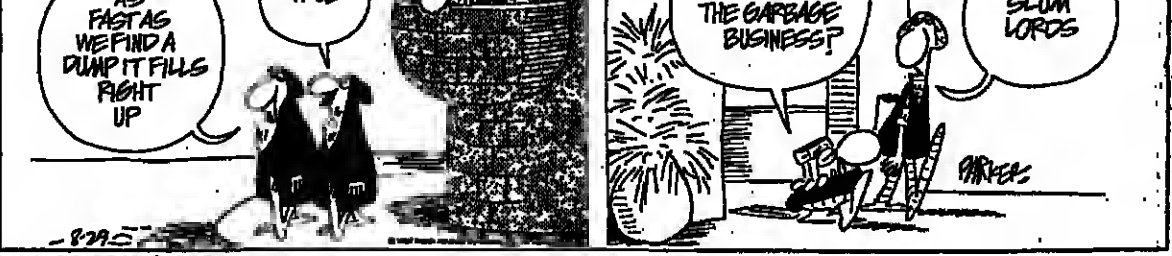
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



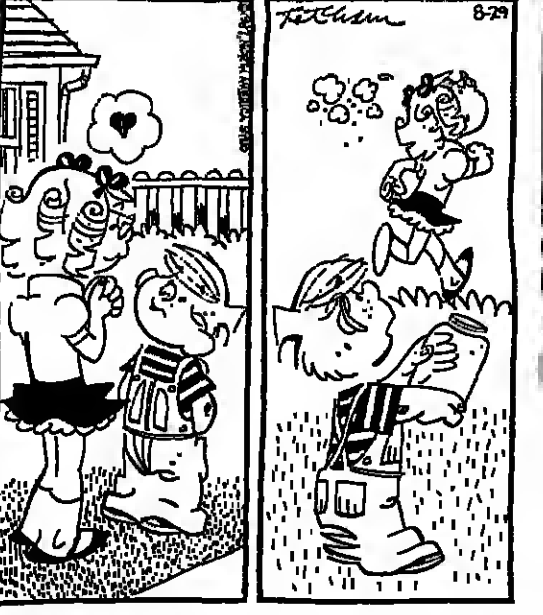
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



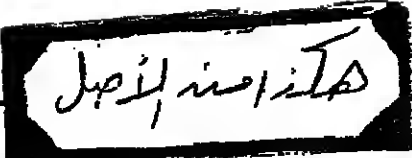
WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Aberdeen	50	40	Bangkok	32	25
Amsterdam	52	42	Batavia	30	22
Antwerp	50	40	Bombay	32	25
Berlin	52	42	Calcutta	30	22
Birmingham	50	40	Colombo	32	25
Boston	52	42	Hankow	30	22
Buenos Aires	50	40	Harbin	32	25
Cardiff	52	42	Hong Kong	30	22
Chicago	50	40	Kobe	32	25
Copenhagen	52	42	Manila	30	22
Dublin	50	40	Peking	32	25
Geneva	52	42	Rangoon	30	22
Helsinki	50	40	Seoul	32	25
London	52	42	Taipei	30	22
Lyon	50	40	Tokyo	32	25
Moscow	52	42			
Munich	50	40			
Nairobi	52	42			
Paris	50	40			
Rome	52	42			
Sao Paulo	50	40			
Stockholm	52	42			
Washington	50	40			
Zurich	52	42			

World Stock Markets

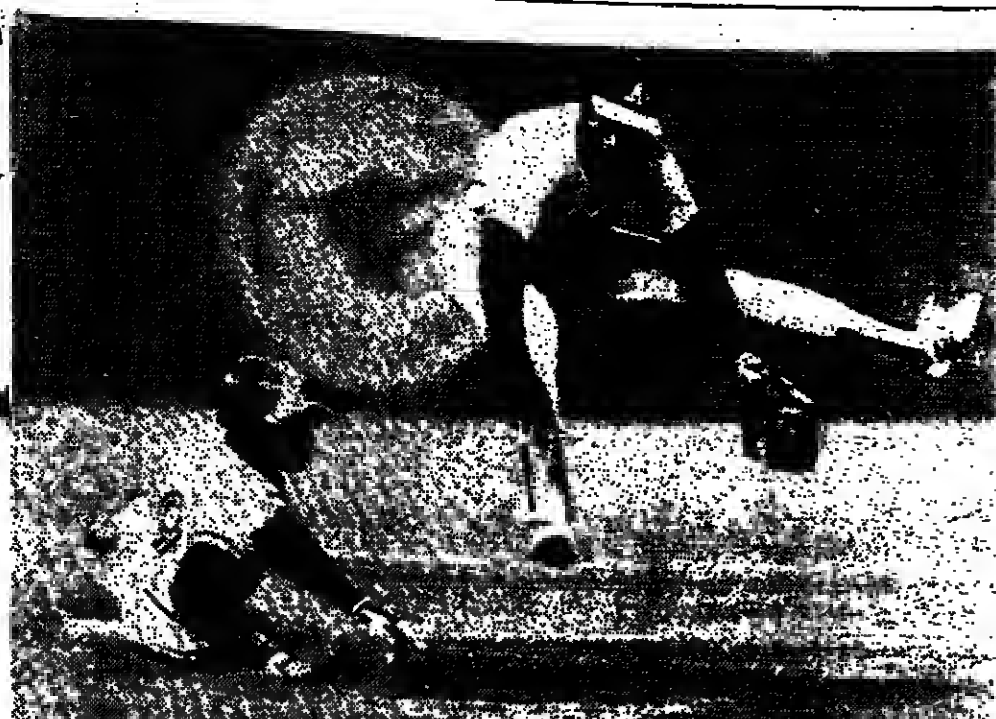
Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	391.25	+0.25
Bombay	100.00	+0.00
Buenos Aires	100.00	+0.00
London	2500.00	+0.00
Manila	100.00	+0.00
Mexico	100.00	+0.00
Paris	100.00	+0.00
Rangoon	100.00	+0.00
Singapore	100.00	+0.00
Taipei	100.00	+0.00
Tokyo	100.00	+0.00
Zurich	100.00	+0.00

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	391.25	+0.25
Bombay	100.00	+0.00
Buenos Aires	100.00	+0.00
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Manila	100.00	+0.00
Mexico	100.00	+0.00
Paris	100.00	+0.00
Rangoon	100.00	+0.00
Singapore	100.00	+0.00
Taipei	100.00	+0.00
Tokyo	100.00	+0.00
Zurich	100.00	+0.00



SPORTS

A Duel Shapes Up in the 100-Meter Sprint



Oakland's Alfredo Griffin flies high after forcing Toronto's Fred McGriff at second base.

Expos Shut Out Padres, 3-0

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SAN DIEGO — Montreal's Bryn Smith wasn't sure he could pitch at all when he took the mound. Then inspiration got the best of him.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

East, the right-hander overcame a sore shoulder and became just the second Expos starter to win this month. Smith, who had elbow surgery in the off-season and had not started in eight days because of an aching shoulder, checked the San Diego Padres on four hits over five innings Thursday night for a 3-0 victory.

"The shoulder's basically kind of worn down. Now, it's back in the rebuilding phase," Smith said. "It seems to be coming back real good. There was no pain."
Smith, who had not won since July 29, said he and the Expos' manager, Buck Rodgers, had decided before the game to pull him after five innings. "The main thing was to find out if I could pitch," Smith said. "The last two times out I was giving up five runs a game. I was not doing myself or the team any good."

The victory pushed the third-place Expos within five games of the St. Louis Cardinals and half a game of the Mets in the National League East.

"This is an important road trip," Rodgers said. "We'll know at the end of this trip whether we're a contender or not."

The Expos moved on to Los Angeles where they were to begin a three-game series against the Dodgers on Friday night. They face San Francisco and Atlanta before returning home to meet the Cardinals.

Brewers 5, Cubs 2: In Chicago, Dale Murphy hit his 35th home run and Zane Smith pitched a six-hitter

Brett's Homer Wins Game For the Royals' New Coach

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Hired to provide the leadership to bring Kansas City a division title in 36 games, John Wathan got the first one out of the way dramatically.
Wathan watched as his former teammate and roommate, George Brett, homered with two out in the bottom of the tenth inning Thursday night to give him a 3-2 victory over the Texas Rangers in a managerial debut.

Wathan succeeded Billy Gardner, who was fired Thursday as the Royals' manager to a 62-64 record. The job went to Wathan after Hal McRae, the hitting instructor, declined the opportunity to become the fourth black manager in major league history, saying he would not accept an interim role.

A decision about who will manage next year will be made later. McRae has said since he retired earlier this season as a Royals player that he wanted to spend more time with his family. "I know it's a tough job and you have to make a strong commitment to it," McRae said. "To me, the most important people are the players. I didn't want to be in a position of protecting myself, always trying to save my job. I wanted to create an environment where the players could work and get their jobs done without worrying about wins and losses."

The offer to McRae followed an announcement this spring by owner Ewing Kauffman, the team's co-owner, that the Royals would develop a plan to move minorities into management positions. Despite playing under .500, the Royals trail the Minnesota Twins by only three games in the American League West.

Wathan has been in the Royals organization for 17 years as a player, coach and manager. He was a catcher, first baseman and outfielder in 10 big league seasons with Kansas City. "Even though I have limited experience as a manager, I think the way I played the game and the way I studied the game is in my favor," said Wathan, who was managing the Royals' AAA affiliate at Omaha.

as Atlanta defeated the Cubs in the first game of a double-header. The second game was suspended because of darkness with the Cubs leading 6-6 at the top of the eighth. The Braves must decide whether to call it a Cubs victory or return to Chicago on an off-day to complete the game.

Ortola 9, Angels 5: In Baltimore, Eddie Murray went 4 for 4, including a solo homer in the second inning, keying the Orioles' eighth straight victory over California. Mike Flanagan went the distance for only his third victory of the season against six losses.

Blue Jays 9, Athletics 4: In Toronto, George Bell blasted a grand slam for his 39th home run of the season and drove in five runs to set a Blue Jays season RBI record, with 109, and defeat Oakland. The Blue Jays moved into a virtual tie for first place in the AL East with the idle Detroit Tigers. The A's fell one game off the pace in the AL West.

Brewers 4, Indians 3: In Milwaukee, Mike Felder belted a two-run triple and scored on a suicide squeeze to help the Brewers complete a four-game sweep of Cleveland. Milwaukee's Paul Molitor, who had his 39-game hitting streak snapped Wednesday night, went 2 for 4, with a single and a double, to raise his average to .367.

(AP, UPI)

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — The waiting is almost over for the world's top athletes. At the unreasonably early hour of 9:30 on Saturday morning, a shot from the starter's pistol will crack across the vast bowl of the Olympic Stadium, launching the opening heats of the men's 100-meter event and heralding the start of the World Track and Field Championships.

It is appropriate that the first set of races on the newly completed WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS track at this historic stadium should be the 100 meters. Although later Saturday morning, shot putters, high jumpers and other runners will be staking early claims to their crowns, it is the 100 meters that has captured the attention of the world's media and fans alike.

As the former American Olympian John Smith, now assistant coach at UCLA, said, "After years of being out of the spotlight, the sprinting suddenly is interesting again. It is really refreshing and will help make these championships a lot more interesting."

The reason so much attention has been focused on the sprints — most importantly the 100 meters — is the fierce rivalry between Carl Lewis of the United States and Ben Johnson of Canada.

The two men are a contrast in styles in almost every way, and despite weeks of denying mutual animosity towards each other, it is difficult to imagine them sitting down at a table together and enjoying each other's company over a fine meal with chilled wine.

For where Lewis is self-confident, debonair and stylish, Johnson is rugged, ragged and tough. When Lewis flies down the track like an arrow, Johnson rumbles like mid-night thunder. Where Lewis has an up-beat public relations image, signing record deals and talking like a talk-show host, Johnson is shy and awkward with the press.

Johnson has had a superb two years on the track. All his early promise has been fulfilled. He has twice run the 100 meters in 9.95 seconds — the second time two weeks ago in Cologne — a time just three hundredths of a second outside Calvin Smith's 1983 world record set at high altitude, and two hundredths faster than Lewis has ever run.

Johnson, not Lewis — the man

who wooed three golds at these championships in 1983 and four in the Olympics in Los Angeles a year later — stands on the verge of being proclaimed the world's fastest man. Johnson finished third behind Lewis and Sam Graddy of the United States at the 1984 Olympics, but has beaten Lewis in all their four meetings in the past two years.

Johnson believes he is the world's No. 1 sprinter, and it is up to Lewis to prove otherwise. "I am feeding fine and ready to go," he said Thursday. "I'm not under any pressure, and as far as I'm concerned it doesn't matter who I run against. And I would like to stress there is no animosity between Carl Lewis and me."

"It has been suggested that I deliberately snubbed his handshake when I beat him in Zurich last year, but that is not the case. I will shake his hand any time. I fear no one. I am sure I am going to win, but I am not sure who is going to come second."

Lewis and Johnson have met only once this season, at Seville, Spain, on May 28. Johnson was awarded victory by one-hundredth of a second, after Lewis claimed the race as his.

Since then the two men have avoided one another, but have spent more time talking about each other in interviews than they will ever spend racing against each other on the track.

Lewis has repeatedly said this summer that he should not be underestimated because he deliberately planned to have low key seasons in his last two non-championship years.

He said too many people were looking at these results, forgetting what he did in 1983 and 1984, and writing him off.

While Johnson and Lewis were psyching themselves up for Sunday night's final to decide the world's fastest man, there was bad news for Roger Black of Britain, the European champion in the 400 meters. He withdrew from the individual race because of a hamstring injury, but was still hoping to take part in the 4x400 meters relay, scheduled for Sept. 5.

There was also discouraging news from Siggi Wenzel of West Germany, the 28-year-old who finished third behind Daley Thompson of Britain and compatriot Jürgen Hingsen at the 1983 Worlds.



Carl Lewis, above, in Rome announcing a new endorsement contract for sporting goods, while Ben Johnson, right, signs autographs.



1984 Olympics and 1986 European championships in the decathlon. He has aggravated an old injury in his foot and said that if the decathlon had been scheduled before its starting date of Sept. 3, he would be doubtful. At the moment he rated his chances as 50-50.

American Evelyn Ashford confirmed that she would withdraw from the 200 meters. But the coach of Said Aouita, the four-time world record holder in the 5,000 meters, said Friday that the Moroccan runner was doing well and would definitely run the 5,000. Enrico Dionisi, the coach, said Aouita was scheduled to arrive in Rome on Sunday at the end of an intense period of training in Rabat.

Aouita, the star of the middle distance events this year who holds world records for the 1,500 and the 5,000 meters, had been reported nursing an inflamed tendon in Morocco over the past few weeks. His absence from a track meet in Zurich last week triggered reports he would not make it to Rome. (AP, UPI)

Carter-Gladman Draft Delayed

By Michael Goodwin New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The National Football League has postponed a supplemental draft involving Cris Carter and Charles Gladman after Pete Rozelle, the football commissioner, and a group of college athletic directors agreed to give the National Collegiate Athletic Association a chance to restore the players' college eligibility.

The NFL said Thursday that Rozelle cited as the reason for the postponement the reinstatement Wednesday of Teryl Austin, a defensive back from Pitt who, like Carter, had accepted payments from two agents, Norby Walters

and Lloyd Bloom. The draft was rescheduled for next week.

A supplemental draft was to be held Friday, however, for four other players uninvolved with agents.

NCAA officials said Thursday that they took the highly unusual step of restoring Austin's eligibility in an effort to solve the larger problem of agents making improper payments to players. They said they hoped the decision would be an incentive for other athletes to come forward and reveal the scope of the problem.

"We've opened the door for the possibility of restoring eligibility in cases similar to this," said Lewis A. Cryer, chairman of the NCAA's eligibility committee. "Maybe this type of case provides the institutions with the help they need to address the larger problem."

Dean Billick, an associate athletic director at Pitt, called the decision "enlightened" and said it amounted to the NCAA "holding out an olive branch" to athletes who admit breaking one of the organization's most fundamental rules on amateur status. The NCAA has long held that athletes who accept money from agents or even sign representation agreements must forfeit their eligibility.

A growing number of the 28 NFL teams have said they would not participate in a draft involving Carter, a wide receiver from Ohio State, and Gladman, a running back from Pittsburgh.

Some teams said they were not interested in any of the six players, or did not want to give up a draft choice next year. Others said they wanted to show their support for college athletic directors, who argued that to draft the players would reward those who broke the rules by allowing them to enter the pro ranks early.

The athletic directors who met Thursday with Rozelle argued against the supplemental draft. Carter has admitted taking about \$7,000 from Walters, a New York agent. Gladman was suspended after refusing to cooperate

Bobby Wadkins Leads in U.S. Golf

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — Bobby Wadkins tied a record on the way to a 6-under-par 64 and a three-stroke lead Thursday in the first round of the World Series of Golf.

Wadkins, 36, not yet a winner in 13 seasons on the PGA Tour, qualified for this event with a victory in Japan last year. His 64 matched his best round of the year and, he said, "realistically could have been two or three shots better."

Masters champion Larry Mize, who scored an eagle-2 on the third hole, and Kenny Knox shared second with 67s. An afternoon shower prompted a 40-minute delay. D.A. Wehring, Davis Love 3d and Mike Hulbert were next with 68s, two under par for the tough Firestone Country Club course.

Former Eagle Indicted in Drug Ring

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Dennis Franks, a former center for the Philadelphia Eagles and briefly for the Detroit Lions, was among 15 people indicted Thursday on charges of participating in a cocaine ring.

Franks, 34, was charged with one count of conspiring to distribute cocaine between April 1981 and June 1983. Tina Williams Gabrielli, assistant U.S. attorney, said the ring, catering to young professionals, sold more than 2,000 pounds (900 kilograms) of cocaine in 14 states, including in New England, Florida and Colorado, prosecutors said.

Franks was signed by the Eagles as a free agent in 1976. After being cut by the Eagles in 1978, he worked for the tough Firestone Country Club course. The indictment charges Franks with "buying the cocaine for resale," Gabrielli said. "We have no comment as to where it was going."

Meadowlands to Conduct Hazard Tests

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (AP) — The New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority announced Friday that it would conduct environmental testing around the Meadowlands sports complex to allay fears that people have been exposed to health hazards.

The decision comes less than a week after New York Giants tackle Karl Nelson was diagnosed as having Hodgkin's disease, a cancer of the lymphatic system. He is the fourth Giants player to have played at Giants Stadium to be diagnosed as having cancer in the past seven and a half years. The stadium was built on a former landfill 11 years ago.

The sports authority earlier this week said it believed the area around the stadium was environmentally safe and did not pose a health threat.

Quotable

Ivan Lendl, applicant for U.S. citizenship, on John McEnroe's comment that playing on the same Davis Cup team would be tough to swallow: "With his mouth, it's hard to imagine him having difficulty swallowing anything." (AP)
Lou Brock, who holds the major-league record with 938 stolen bases: "Techniques aren't worth a damn if a guy doesn't have a passion for it. In hitting, Pete Rose has it. George Brett has it. Reggie Jackson has it." (AP)
Bob Feller, hall of fame pitcher, on batters' complaints about beanballs: "They need to give pitchers boxing and karate lessons and let them throw inside. If he hit a line drive that nearly took my ear off, they didn't stop and apologize." (AP)

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Major League Statistical Leaders

Table with columns for Player, Team, and various statistics (G, AB, R, H, Pct., etc.) for Major League Statistical Leaders.

PITCHING (10 decisions)

Table listing pitching leaders with columns for Name, Team, W, L, ERA, etc.

NFL Football

Exhibition Standings

Table showing exhibition standings for American Conference and National Conference.

Major League Standings

Table showing major league standings for American League and National League.

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

Table listing Thursday's major league line scores for various teams.

Transition

PHILADELPHIA — Placed Brad Beattie on the injured reserve list.

PITTSBURGH — Acquired Ken Woodard, linebacker, from Denver for an undrafted rookie.

SEATTLE — Waived Charles Glenn, cornerback.

WASHINGTON — Waived Larry Brown and Carl Williams, wide receivers.

HOUSTON — Acquired the rights to Brad McCrimmon, defensive back, from Philadelphia for a 1987 draft choice and a 1988 third-round draft choice.

NEW JERSEY — Promoted Peter McMahon, operations director, to vice president of Operations and Human Resources.

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